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LAST EDITION

STATES PREPARE FOR INDORSEMENT OF PROHIBITION

Those Already Dry to Act Virtually as a Unit—Others to Inaugurate Campaigns to Insure Amendment's Success

In response to requests telegraphed by The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday to its special correspondents in the several states of the Union for authentic advice as to the probable attitude of the legislatures of the states toward the federal constitutional amendment providing for national-wide prohibition, there have come, with hardly an exception, assurances of ratification, usually forecasting action at the first opportunity. In those states in which constitutional or statutory prohibition has already been adopted, the amendment is made that the federal amendment will be ratified almost as a matter of course, and without regard to any adverse activity which may be undertaken by the brewers or other liquor interests. In many of the other states, where local option laws now prevail, definite campaigns are to be inaugurated to elect legislatures committed to ratification. Comparatively few of the state legislatures meet in 1918, under the general biennial session plan. The year 1919 is the general legislative year. This affords an opportunity in most of the states to make ratification an issue in the forthcoming legislative elections.

New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prohibition leaders expect the New York state Legislature to ratify the federal prohibition amendment within two or three years. They say that the next Legislature may not adopt it, because the members were not elected on such an issue. That the following Legislature may approve the plan is claimed with confidence by those who have watched the tremendous gains in prohibition sentiment in this state since the Hill-Wheeler Local Option Bill was passed last spring. These gains elected enough dry congressmen practically to save the amendment in the national House, according to prohibition leaders.

More than two-thirds of the State is now dry, and many more towns are expected to go dry at the elections under the Hill-Wheeler law next spring. The campaign for a state emergency war prohibition law is increasing interest in the national amendment. Granting the vote to women is also expected to count heavily for prohibition. Governor Whitman has announced approval of the amendment, but he is expected to let it take its own course in the Legislature without word from him.

Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Legislature will not be in session this winter, although there has been some talk that Governor Brumbaugh may call an extra session. Such action would not, however, advance the adoption of the federal prohibition amendment in this State, as the Legislature as at present constituted is not in favor of such legislation, although the Governor is. The question will probably be deferred until the regular session, about a year from now.

In the meantime, elections will be held and new members of the body chosen. This will be in next November, when undoubtedly prohibition will be one of the big issues of the campaign. The result will depend upon the attitude of the large cities, which at present are against prohibition. If the cities can be won over, a sufficient number of legislators to make the passage of the amendment certain will be sent to Harrisburg, and the general impression is that this can be done.

Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa may be safely counted upon to ratify the amendment for national prohibition when it is submitted. The Legislature in joint session now has a dry majority of at least 50 votes, and this figure is not likely to be materially changed for the next Legislature. Iowa is now under statutory prohibition, and an election on Oct. 15 to decide whether or not the State should adopt constitutional prohibition for the State resulted in a defeat for prohibition by about 1000 votes. But the dry counties elect a preponderance of the members of the Legislature. The liquor question will probably figure to some extent in the coming campaign. Iowa's Legislature meets in January, 1919.

Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas prohibitionists are elated over the prospects of early national-wide prohibition, and feel sure that the amendment to the Federal Constitution will be adopted without delay. Prohibitionists control both House and Senate of the Texas Legislature, and the ratification of the amendment will be given as soon as

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There is a complete absence of news from the fronts, with the exception of that of an apparently heavy attack along the Piave line, which appears to have made a small lodgment in the Italian position, at very considerable expense to the Germans.

Portuguese Repulse Raid

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Portuguese troops repulsed an attempted enemy raid last night south-east of Lavento, Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

In the neighborhood of Passchendaele, he said, there was enemy artillery activity.

Activities in the Air

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Direct hits were made by British naval aviators on buildings of the Bruegels works at Bruges, held by the Germans, on Tuesday night, an Admiralty statement announced today. A large fire was noted after the aviators had dropped their bombs.

(Continued on page two, column five)

RED CROSS ACTION IS DISAPPROVED

Anti-Vivisection Society Writes Letter "Condemning Such Diversion of Funds Given for Very Different Ends"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Anti-Vivisection Society has received a copy of a letter written by the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society expressing "profound disapproval of the action of the Red Cross in appropriating \$100,000 to establish a vivisection institute in France." The letter concludes with this statement:

"The members of the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society are not slackers; we are patriotic men and women, ready to do our share and to cheerfully bear our portion of sacrifice in these perilous times, but in future, we will seek avenues other than the Red Cross through which to labor for our soldiers and our country."

The letter says further that the first reports, relative to the utilization of Red Cross funds for such a purpose, were disbelieved. "We thought it a base falsehood," it continues, "circulated by enemies within our gates, but it having now been admitted and approved by official heads of the Red Cross, we desire to put ourselves on record as strongly condemning such diversion of funds given for very different ends."

"With all the unspeakable agony in war-torn Europe, it is appalling to think that the Red Cross, formerly the symbol of mercy, should be devoting money given for relief, to vivisectional experimentation."

"The Red Cross has received money contributed by all classes of people, many of whom are opposed to the allopathic school of medicine; they have given this money believing that it would be devoted exclusively to the help and relief of war sufferers, and it is a betrayal of their trust to devote a portion of these contributions for the use of vivisectional experimenters whose slow and uncertain processes may or may not eventually be of service in medical treatment."

"Surely there are already enough institutions where vivisectional research is carried on in this country, England and France; even supposing that more work of this cruel nature were made necessary by new conditions of war, the Pasteur Institute of Paris and other enormously wealthy establishments near the seat of war, could be utilized better and at less cost than a new laboratory built with Red Cross money."

"Millions upon millions of dollars and the earnest work of hundreds of learned men have been and are being spent on animal experimentation, and no candid observer, no matter what may be his opinion of the cruelty and of the ethical problem involved, can fail to see that the results so far have been pitifully small compared with the outlay of time and money and the hopes and promises given out by the operators."

"The fundamental differences between man and animals, the conflicting and constantly changing conclusions of various experts, and the fact that many discoveries lauded at first as of inestimable value, are discarded after a brief practical test, show plainly that animal work is mere theory and experiment; and in this cataclysm of horror and suffering, neither money nor effort should be taken from relief work to be spent by laboratory operators who think to find the solution of human problems in animals."

The letter further says that "investigators need not torture sentient creatures in order to discover that food, clothing and shelter will save thousands of lives in Armenia, Rumania, Poland, Belgium and Northern France; no expensively equipped laboratory is needed to seek out wounded soldiers on the battle fields and give them comfort and treatment in hospitals; and it will cause deep sorrow among innumerable contributors to know that the Red Cross is going beyond the activities of its charter rights and is supporting a cruel and disputed form of medical experimentation."

TREMONT STREET TUBE CONDITIONS

Boston Trolley Car Users Complain of Congestion That Particularly Exists Between Park Street and the North Station

Boston car riders today expressed the hope that the curtailment of street car service to comply with the recommendation of the State Fuel Administrator to save coal, would not make conditions worse on the Tremont Street Subway, already badly overcrowded, apparently for lack of cars. In particular, there appears to be a shortage of through cars between the North Station and Park Street morning and evening, causing congestion and confusion at the stations, when throngs are trying to get to and from their work.

The crowding, from Park Street to the North Station, is blamed largely on the fact that many more cars go all the way through to the North Station, with the result that the few through cars have to carry the passengers who pick up outside the subway; those who enter the subway at Park Street to go toward the North Station; and those who come into the subway on cars which stopped at Park Street, and have to transfer to through cars. Summed up, in the opinion of persons who daily use the subway, it is a case of not enough through cars.

It is a case also, they consider, of not enough through cars to handle the travel from the North Station to Park Street. Testimony of those who have to make the trip every weekday morning is that, in the rush hour between 7 and 8 a. m., it frequently happens that about five minutes will elapse between cars leaving the North Station. Many times, when a car appears, there are enough passengers on hand to fill two or more cars. Consequently, a car is usually filled to capacity when it reaches Haymarket Square.

At this point another big crowd is encountered. Some have come in on the elevated to Friend Street, some have come down from the surface, while others have come in over the viaduct from Cambridge and Somerville. A few are squeezed in, and the doors are closed with the help of a policeman or two. If it is not a closed car, with folding steps, as many as possible get a footing on the steps, others cling to the fenders, front and back, and the car grinds slowly on, the motorman jammed in so tightly he can hardly handle his brakes. So the car creeps in to Scollay Square Station.

Here another crowd is waiting. They have come from the Cambridge Street Tunnel, the East Boston Tunnel, and the surface. They, too, want to get to Park Street. The crowd in the car, shaken down a little by the trip, is compressed a trifle more and a few get on. The less fortunate wait for the next car. With each car the same scene is repeated: it comes in sight, and the crowd jockeys for position; it stops, and the crowd charges; there is considerable shoving, more or less good natured; a heave or two by the policemen; cries of "Move up in the car, there!" and various other commands endured, but by no means approved; and the car, festooned with human beings, lurches and rasps and complains its way ahead.

At Park Street the bulging car empties its load on the platform to join the crowd already there. The same kind of a scramble is repeated. Some flock downstairs to the Cambridge-Dorchester Tunnel; some hurry up to the surface, glad to reach the fresh air; and the rest form another pushing, impatient mob struggling to get a car for the rest of their journey.

In the face of conditions of this kind, officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company claim that things are better than they were, and that they are doing the best they can. As an illustration of the improvement of

service in the past year, they say that in the 11 months of 1917 ending with November, they reduced the number of routes operated but added about 184,000 trips. This was accomplished partly by shortening the routes. Shortening the routes took some of the through cars out of the subway; and thus the very addition of trips claimed by the company as evidence of an improvement in service is responsible for the aggravated crowding in the subway, according to passengers who have seen it grow from bad to worse.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR POSITION

Premier Reviews General Situation in House of Commons—Says Germany's Success at Cambrai Under Investigation

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George gave a general review of the war situation and spoke optimistically of the Allies' outlook.

"The successes in Palestine," he said, "will affect the world's history. America's entry, and the establishment of the Versailles council will loom large in the future."

"The food situation has improved," the Premier continued. "Practically all shipping has been requisitioned and building is speeding up."

On the question of casualties in the war the Premier said, Germany lost 100,000 prisoners in the year just past. "She lost valuable possessions. She lost hundreds of guns."

"The Germans have had only one success. This was due to a surprise which is under investigation."

He attributed disappointment of allied military hopes to the Russian collapse. Regarding the submarine situation, he said that the sinking of German submarines was increasing, adding that "although our tonnage has been reduced 20 per cent through loss, the imports for 1917 will be 6 per cent over those of 1916."

"The next few months will be most trying," Mr. Lloyd George added, "because our great power has gone out and another has not fully come in."

Adverting to the question of peace, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The wishes, desires and interests of the inhabitants of the German colonies must be a dominant factor in the settlement of their future government."

"Mesopotamia and Armenia should never be returned to German rule."

"The question of the German colonies is one for decision at the international peace conference."

"The future trustees of the German colonies must consider the sentiments of the people themselves—whether

(Continued on page two, column three)

(Continued on page two, column three)

PROTESTS MADE TO CLOSING OF SCHOOLS

Parents and Citizens Generally Vigorously Express Opposition to Coal-Saving Schemes That Leave Saloons Wide Open

Parents of school children are strongly condemning the closing of schools or shortening of sessions to save coal while the saloons or other unessential business is allowed to run wide open. Authorities that fail to request the saloons to do its bit for the war but permit children to be denied the privilege of education even for a short time are roundly criticized. Churchgoers and clergymen cheerfully agree that they are willing to hold joint services to save fuel but vigorously object to having the coal thus conserved used to light and heat the hundreds of saloons morning, noon and night.

That the schools and the education of the children should come before the sale of whiskey and beer is conceded everywhere. Mothers, fathers and people generally express themselves freely on this point, but some hesitate about having their convictions quoted on the ground that they do not want to hurt the saloons. Others say emphatically that in deciding between the saloons and the children the welfare and education of the boys and girls comes before the sale of whiskey and beer for 17 hours a day.

The children they insist, should not be handicapped, especially as upon them depend the final issues of the war. The war may be fought to make the world safe for democracy, but it may not be safe for democracy unless the children of today are, all of them, given the best possible education mentally and morally. If there is to be sacrifice, let it be for the men and women of tomorrow, they insist, as well as for the soldiers of today. Otherwise this hue and cry of patriotism will be of little avail. Shall it be democracy and safety tomorrow or whiskey and beer today? they ask.

Some of the interviews given to representatives of The Christian Science Monitor follow:

"Is not continuance in the production and selling of liquors in direct opposition to the ideal of sacrifice, since both almost invariably decrease efficiency and whatever is consumed is thus a needless waste, the volume of which is likely to be greater than any possible saving through sacrifice," asked Robert H. Magwood, secretary of the no-liquor department of the Anti-Saloon League. "Throughout our land," he continued, "multitudes are denying themselves in various ways in response to the appeal for coal conservation. Churches close their auditoriums to meet in poorly ventilated and cramped vestries and schools limit sessions or hours, all in order to release to the nation's necessity the largest possible supply of fuel. And in this effort business joins. Light and heat in our office buildings is reduced wherever possible. All this is done gladly by the people that the country may contribute the maximum of effort and efficiency in this struggle for democracy."

"There is coal enough at the mouth of the mines," said Henry Abrahams, labor leader and member of the Boston School Committee. "The great trouble is with transportation. The Government should take over the railroads. Then there would be plenty of coal. I do not believe in closing the schools. We have coal enough to last until the first of February, and I am in hopes that we will have more. If there were no coal some drastic measures might be resorted to but the amount of coal at the mouth of the mines is greater than we have ever had at this time of year. We are not getting it. That is all."

"Ridiculous," said Judge Michael H. Sullivan, also of the Boston School Committee, when informed that schools and business houses were closing while the saloons remained wide open, and then made a classification for the proper distribution of coal as he saw it; first, it should be used for the prosecution of the war, he said; second to keep the people warm; third, for the schools; fourth, for business houses that deal in essentials; fifth, to run and heat places where people earn their living, sixth to maintain a surplus for the foregoing, and after that what is left might be given over to the non-essential.

Liquor dealers have no grounds on which to claim discrimination, according to the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Street railways, churches, office-building owners and householders are being asked to reduce their ordinary consumption so as to provide additional railroad facilities for transporting essentials to the success of the war. Therefore, he thought it would not be unjust to ask the saloons to reduce their consumption of coal in order that the coal on hand may be used for purposes essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

He declared that were the saloons turning out a product for the winning of the war, it would not be right to ask them to shut down. He favored closing them altogether as a war measure, speaking of the deleterious effects of the alcoholic products they sold.

The Rev. A. H. Nazarian said that every saloon ought to close even one school, because the saloon is degrading, while the school is uplifting.

CABLE MESSAGES BEING DELAYED

Results in a Smaller Volume of Cable News

Cable messages to the United States are being considerably delayed, as a result of which the usual volume of cable news has not been received by The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. Officials of the cable department at the Western Union Company's Boston office said they were unable to account for the delay. It was believed possible that for some reason or other the United States Government might be making unusual demands for the service, due to exigencies of the war, though no definite information on this point was available.

Weather conditions, which frequently retard the cable service, were known, however, to be favorable today, so this was not believed to be the cause of delay. Inquiries as to the cause of slow service are themselves subjected to delay, it was explained, because all such queries have to pass through the hands of the government censor at New York City. The censor might or might not let an inquiry of this character go through. Again, the reply to such inquiry might in itself be held up by the censor, in the event he deemed it inadvisable for it to pass beyond his hands.

MR. TROZKY GIVES WARNING TO ALLIES

Declares the Russian Bolsheviks Have Given Two Months for Them to Join in the General Peace Which They Propose

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Russian Bolsheviks have given the Allies two months in which to join in the "general peace" they propose, according to a speech by Leon Trozky, Foreign Minister, which reached here today. "We do not promise not to conclude a separate peace," he declared.

"We are not able to make war for ten years in the interest of the French Bourgeois and English imperialism. History will condone a separate peace."

Mr. Trozky's speech was made to a group of members of the Left parties at the Peasants' Congress on Monday, after he had been opposed by the convention as a whole. The members of the Right formed a majority in the peasants' meeting. They flatly refused to permit Mr. Trozky to speak. He tried several times, but could not make himself heard above the uproar. Then he left the hall. A group of his adherents followed him and it was to them that he spoke, in another room from that in which the congress was meeting.

"We have instructed our representatives to inquire what interpretation will be placed upon our policy of 'no annexations and no indemnities' by the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Kuehlmann, and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count von Czernin," Mr. Trozky declared. "No doubt they will attempt to obscure their answers by diplomatic phrases, but we will insist that a clear answer be given."

Opposition to Peace German Independent Socialists Make Known Stand

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Independent Socialists in Germany are opposing the action of the Government in Berlin in entering into peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks in Russia. The sentiment of the party is expressed in the current issue of the Leipziger Volks Zeitung, the chief organ of the Independent Socialists, which characterizes the separate peace movement as the "great" (Continued on page two, column one)

JOSEPH CAILLAUX DEFENDS HIMSELF

Replies in Chamber to Charges of Treason and Complicity With Bolo Pasha

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Joseph Caillaux made his defense before the Chamber of Deputies today against charges of treason and complicity with Bolo Pasha to undermine his country's defenses.

The former statesman, center of the political storm of the day, drew a great audience for what his friends predicted would be the greatest speech of a tempestuous career.

M. Caillaux first denied that his visits to Italy had any reasonable significance, or that he was working with sinister elements in Italy to divide France and that monarchy.

"If the French Embassy in Rome had advised me of their objections to my presence in that city, I would have departed," he declared.

M. Caillaux flatly denied his trip to Rome in December, 1916, was impelled by treasonable motives. He said he had lunched with the Italian deputy, Signor Cavallini, under suspicion in Italy for German intrigue, only once—in November, 1916. He denied he had ever known Signor Cavallini before.

SOLUTION FOUND IN BRITAIN FOR U-BOAT PROBLEM

Plan Will Probably Come Into Operation Next Spring—Scheme Is to Sink More German Submarines Than Built

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is able to supplement last Wednesday's cable on the submarine situation by another item of general information for which there is the best authority. Experts have in hand a plan, which will probably come into operation in the Spring, for dealing with the submarine menace then. The authorities, it may be more definitely stated, are convinced that they know the fullest German capacity for building submarines and the plan referred to, which is really a combination of plans, is considered certain, or as certain as any human plan can be, to secure the sinking of more German submarines than are built.

This, it will still be noted, relieves nobody from the necessity of maximum effort whether in the shipyards, in preventing waste or in any direction that will help against the submarine menace, for the above does not necessarily mean anything more than a gradual, though certain, beating down of underwater frightfulness.

In the cable referred to it was stated that the British Admiralty had taken the measure of the submarine menace and that this was an important factor in determining future plans. What will determine the result will be the potential and realized resources of the opponents.

If the British Navy, the statement continued, can go on sinking submarines almost as quickly as they are built, while the mercantile shipping program here and in the United States comes gradually into operation, it is clear that the German Admiralty hopes of a still bigger submarine campaign of frightfulness next year must steadily recede. This will happen, of course, only if every effort in every direction, especially as to building and economy, is put forth in the allied countries.

Ups and downs in the campaign will continue. They depend on incalculable factors, one of which is the varying morale of the German submarine commanders. Supposing that in one month 10 submarines are built and eight are sunk; that means that of 400 German sailors 320 are drowned. The injurious effect on the German morale is certain, and when, eventually, the sinking of submarines surpasses their building their morale will probably break down with progressive rapidity.

British Shipping Losses

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty shipping report for the week ending Dec. 15 shows that 14 British merchantmen of more than 1600 tons and three under that tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine. One fishing vessel was sunk. The losses of the past week are slightly under those of the previous week, when 14 vessels of more than 1600 tons and seven under that tonnage were destroyed.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 43 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25	4,541	21	0.46
March 4	5,005	23	.45
March 11	5,044	17	.43
March 18	5,082	24	.47
March 25	4,747	25	.52
April 1	4,680	31	.66
April 8	4,773	19	.40
April 15	4,710	28	.59
April 22	5,207	55	1.06
April 29	5,406	51	.94
May 6	4,871	46	.94
May 13	5,120	23	.45
May 20	5,422	27	.49
May 27	5,487	19	.34
June 3	5,835	18	.34
June 10	5,589	22	.37
June 17	5,590	32	.54
June 24	5,799	28	.48
July 1	5,591	20	.36
July 8	5,504	17	.30
July 15	5,748	18	.31
July 22	5,582	24	.43
July 29	5,523	21	.38
Aug. 5	5,463	23	.42
Aug. 12	5,442	16	.29
Aug. 19	5,602	18	.32
Aug. 26	5,309	23	.43
Sept. 2	4,816	23	.47
Sept. 9	5,612	18	.32
Sept. 16	5,432	28	.51
Sept. 23	5,466	15	.27
Sept. 30	5,422	13	.24
Oct. 7	5,151	16	.31
Oct. 14	4,218	18	.42
Oct. 21	5,337	25	.47
Oct. 28	4,606	18	.39
Nov. 4	4,743	12	.25
Nov. 11	4,432	6	.13
Nov. 18	4,994	17	.34
Nov. 24	4,190	21	.50
Dec. 1	4,307	17	.39
Dec. 8	4,810	21	.43
Dec. 15	—	17	—

French Lose One Small Ship

PARIS, France (Thursday)—During the week ending Dec. 15 only one vessel under 1600 tons was sunk and none over 1600 tons. No ship was attacked, but escaped. No fishing crafts were sunk.

The torpedoing by a submarine of the Spanish steamship *Noviembre*, 3654 tons gross, is reported in a dispatch to Paris from Bona.

French Transport Sunk

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The old French cruiser *Chateaurenault*, 12,000 tons, was sunk by a submarine on Dec. 13.

employed as a transport, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on the morning of Dec. 14, and the submarine which attacked her later was destroyed. It is announced by the French Minister of Marine. The passengers on the Châteaurenault, all of whom were soldiers, were saved. Ten members of the crew were lost.

The French cruiser Châteaurenault was completed in 1902. She was 442 feet long, with a beam of 55.7 feet, and displaced 7898 tons. Her complement before the war was 563 men. Besides being used as a cruiser formerly, the Châteaurenault had been fitted as a minelayer.

MR. TROZKY GIVES WARNING TO ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

not danger yet menacing German and European democracy."

A demand is made that the Central Powers immediately state their terms, making general negotiations possible.

The paper likewise reveals for the first time that the German Government has refused passports to Stockholm to members of the Independent Socialist party—the party of Herron Ledebour and Haase. "This shows the soul of the German Government is just the same as ever," it asserts. "It should open the eyes of the Russian fanatics who are now dealing with the majority Socialists—and the majority Socialists are the lackeys of the Government."

Penalty to Be Revived

Bolsheviks Commissioner to Punish "Enemies of the Nation"

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Commissioner of Justice will, it is announced, revive by decree the death penalty for "enemies of the nation."

Leon Trozky, the Foreign Minister, has issued a decree stating that all consuls abroad are to be elected by the Russian colonies in the cities in which they reside, but that the ambassadors shall be named by the Government at the Smolny Institute. The decree says that Mr. Nabokoff, Ambassador in London, and Mr. Krupensky, Ambassador at Tokyo, must appear before the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of spreading false information regarding the armistice, or that otherwise their lands will be confiscated.

General Gourko's Views

Russian Officer Discusses Revolt of Bolsheviks Against Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—General Gourko, the distinguished Russian generalissimo, who was imprisoned by the Russian Revolutionary Government in its early stages, is at the time of writing in Paris, and has been willing to relate some of his experiences and opinions—with which not everybody is in agreement—with considerable candor. The general, who is universally declared to have the appearance of a smart captain of cavalry, is in the most excellent spirits, but sorely concerned as to the present state and the prospects of his country. What he had to say was sufficiently pointed and interesting. He spoke first of the circumstances of his arrest.

"You are probably aware," said he, "that it was owing to a letter I wrote to the Tzar that I was shut up in a fortress. The letter was written two days after the revolution. Now eight days after the revolution a law of amnesty was decreed. It seems to me that my letter should have benefited by that amnesty, even if it were criminal, and it was not. Its text has been published lately. The simple facts of the case are, that all the ministers of the Tzar having been arrested and imprisoned at the moment of the revolutionary movement I thought it right to ask for the favor of the deposed sovereign toward them, that he might take up their defense. More than that, as a matter of politeness rather than of conviction, I expressed the thought that the future might, perhaps, be a little kinder towards the imperial family. Those are the incriminating sentiments."

"Without doubt it was to punish me for them and to get rid of a troublesome person, as some men in power regarded me, that they arrested me. They might have sent two police officers; a single one would have been enough. They preferred to mobilize half a company of soldiers, two automobiles with machine guns, and some cavalry for escort. In shutting me up in the fortress they committed illegalities which I strove to remedy, but too late. However that does not matter. During the early days I was confined to a cell and endured the treatment of the condemned; after that they were more humane toward me. During the last weeks of my captivity I lived in a big room with barred windows, but my wife was authorized to come and live with me. They opened the prison doors at the time they made a decree of exile against me. I was permitted to embark at Archangel and from there I went to London. Here I am in Paris; before I return to Russia the order of things must change."

"One of the consequences of the revolution was the giving way of the army in certain places, under the influence of new doctrines. When that was brought about I presented myself, with General Alexieff, before the Provisional Government, the executive committee of the Soviet, and some representatives of the Duma. We appealed to them to stop the disorganization of the army, but it did not seem that they brought much good will to their work. In the present circumstances of Russia it is acts and not words that are wanted. It is not enough to create organizations in

speeches and then afterward to be astonished that they are not doing their work. To make them do their work they must be given a vital force, and that is not done with words. Kerensky wished to play the part of Joan of Arc when he went to exhibit himself at some points of the front, where he delivered eloquent harangues. Yes, but he hurried back to Petrograd where other cares needed his attention, and his work at the front, not being continued, had no great effect. And then the Russian front is 1800 kilometers!"

"This Revolution was going to give all kinds of liberties to Russia, but, alas! they have lasted but the duration of a morning. The future belongs to the régime which, reverting to the origin of the movement, will give to the country the necessary forces for the reestablishment of law and order, while still assuring to it its liberties; to the régime that will banish politics from the army and restore discipline. We are still, I fear, on the down grade, but soon we shall touch the rocks, and, believe me, good will emerge from this excess of evil. At what price remains to be seen! As to the future, one may envisage two hypotheses. In the first place if the Maximalists were to monopolize power, there would be cause to fear their entering into pourparlers with the German Government, by which they have already been, if not paid, at least subsidized. In such a case there would be ground for every kind of anxiety. As to the second hypothesis, if the Maximalist movement were to fail, the elements which represent order, law and patriotism, of which the Bolsheviks are the negation—would assume power. This would bring the government the middle classes that today are thrust aside and muzzled although they constitute the intelligent element of the nation. Then for Russia as for the Allies the situation would have a more favorable appearance. In the coming days we shall see how the balance will turn."

"If one looks at the matter from the point of view of the war, one must bitterly deplore that for the moment the Russian Army possesses but a defensive power, or, rather, is passive. However, it holds 130 enemy divisions on the front. The German troops that are engaged in the present operations in Italy were brought from Riga, where they were no longer required and a few from the Russo-Bulgarian and French fronts. It is not possible for the Germans to withdraw troops from our front, where their 130 divisions constitute only a very slight curtain, very delicate indeed, and wanting in reserves, when one considers how that front is stretched out. Whatever happens, the interests of Russia and those of the Allies are ought to remain solid. The Allies have need of Russia and Russia cannot live without the Allies, unless she falls under the economic domination of the Central Powers. Let us hope that the present situation will speedily terminate.

"Now," said General Gourko solemnly, "do not forget that the Russian soldier today is the same as he who in 1915 was fighting without rifles, without artillery, and without munitions, hacking his way on the battlefields; and that the Russian officers have shown that they know how to die. What they did yesterday they will do again tomorrow when they are so commanded. You may trust a man who is above all a soldier, who has never been courtier, who was far from being a persona grata at court, and who during this war has commanded a division, an army corps, and successively two armies, before fulfilling, for almost four months, the high command of generalissimo during the indisposition of General Alexieff."

In some further reflections on the situation, General Gourko said that the revolt of the Bolsheviks, revolt being the only word for it, was brought about by the impotence and incapacity of the provisional government, which could not stop it nor even take the most elementary measures of precaution for the maintenance of order. The Maximalists had announced their intentions; they made their preparations ostensibly; they had fixed the date for putting their plot into execution. They realized it on the selected day. The Kerensky Government was occupied with speech-making when it should have been acting. The men who accomplished this coup, could not, he said, represent the nation. There were 15 men, all of foreign origin, and anyhow 15 men were not the country; nor was Petrograd the whole of Russia. It was then a factitious sedition in which it would be wrong to see the spirit of the whole country, in which they could not prolong because it was impossible that a great country could live for some days, or some weeks anyhow, in such a state of anarchy and terrorism. Reaction would take place. He did not know whence the reaction would come, nor in what form it would be presented, but he knew that it would come for a reason which he could state thus:—"Lenine and his friends were not men who made a coup d'état in the name of a prince or a political doctrine; they were merely ambitious men hungry for power and money. They would receive German money in one hand and would put the other hand into the cash-boxes of the State, and then the business people would understand that they could not remain any longer under such a domination, and they would get rid of them."

When it was intimated that there was something vague about this idea, and a want of organization for the restoration of order and good government, General Gourko agreed, but replied that it must not be imagined that the regrouping of the forces of order would be slow in operation. The army was only temporarily disabled. An army which was reckoned as one of the finest, the strongest, and the best disciplined in the world did not lose its qualities in a day. The great military virtues of the Russian race would reappear, and their regiments would set the enemy on the run again, and accomplish great victories. Que-

tioned as to whence he considered a new and regular Government would draw its power and legitimize itself, the General responded that it would take it from the Kerensky Government, as Kerensky had taken it from the Tzar.

[Since this article was written great changes have taken place in the Russian situation, among them the signing of the armistice agreement with the Central Powers, which is now in effect along the whole front.]

Loss of Rostoff Admitted

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—An admission that the Cossacks have captured Rostoff was made in today's official statement from the Bolshevik War Office.

Austria-Hungary's Attitude

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Austria-Hungary approves of a general peace without "annexations, territorial or economic," but "cannot maintain such disinterested war aims if her enemies continue the war." Count Czernin, the Austria-Hungarian Foreign Minister, declared in a speech before the Parliament. Dispatches from Vienna today said he spoke in reply to interpellations and expressed approval of the Russian separate peace movement.

Petrograd in State of Siege

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Petrograd is in a state of siege. Formally declared today by the Government's authority, it is expected to reduce street disorders. The proclamation affirms that street gatherings henceforth will be prohibited.

Peace Delegations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Along with Dr. von Kuehlmann, von Hempel will head the imposing German-Austrian peace delegations to Great-Litovsk, including Prince von Bülow. The Austrian Reichsrat lower house has voted to discuss the Czechs, Slavs and Ukrainians demand for representation at the negotiations and the Socialist demand for no annexations or indemnities. The Turkish Foreign Minister has arrived for the negotiations.

Peace Discussion Planned

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Reichstag main committee is to discuss the Russian and the general peace situation on Friday, it was announced today.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR POSITION

(Continued from page one)

they may desire to return to their former masters.

"We demand the complete restoration and compensation for territories that have been taken."

To achieve the objects for which Great Britain proposed to fight to the last, the Premier declared: "It will be necessary to call up many of those at present exempted."

"We must have security from Germany for future world's peace," he added. "One guarantee for such a world's peace must be the destruction of her military power. Another must be the democratization of the German Government."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, told the House that he "could not state how many generals have been permanently retired in connection with recent operations in France." The declaration was made in reply to a question based on recent reports of changes among the members of Sir Douglas Haig's staff.

Dealing with the position in Persia, Mr. Bonar Law said: "The presence of a British force in Persia, for the purpose of securing order is not to be construed as a violation of our pledge of Persia's independence, or evidence of any desire for annexation."

COKE BY-PRODUCT USED TO SAVE COAL

CLEVELAND, O. — Experiments started recently at the municipal electric light plant, to find a means of relieving the coal shortage have been followed by an announcement that a substitute fuel had been found, which was being mixed with coal, and was giving good results. It is a by-product of coke manufacture heretofore thrown away, according to the Plain Dealer.

"This material now costs us an average of \$2.50 a ton delivered," said Light Commissioner Davis, "and the results we have obtained with it encourage us to the belief that at least a partial solution of our coal problem has been discovered. I understand that in the coke region, there are enormous dump heaps of this material. In Pennsylvania there are about a hundred million tons."

SOLDIERS' TRAIN WRECKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—German agents are thought to have been responsible for the wrecking of a train loaded with soldiers traveling on the Mississippi Central Railroad between Camp Shelby and this city. A rail had been removed in its entirety from the road. It is said that the application of the emergency brakes prevented serious results.

RUSSIAN CAR ORDER CANCELED

MADISON, Ill.—More than 800 machine tools are out of work here as the result of the cancellation of a contract for 6500 steel cars for the Russian Government being filled by a local foundry company.

NEW FUEL SUPPLY FOR AUTOMOBILES

New Kerosene Gasifier Patented After Elaborate Government Tests Said to Be Efficient—Saving of Gasoline Essential

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Guarantee of sufficient fuel for the motor transportation needs of the country may be found to exist in the new kerosene gasifier, which has been patented in Washington after elaborate tests by the government officials. The appliance is a vaporizer owned and made by the Kerosene Motor Appliance Company, a company incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with initial capitalization of \$500,000, and can be attached to any car, enabling the use of kerosene as fuel as well as gasoline.

The regular carburetor, spark plugs, etc., are used and the new gasifier merely installed between the carburetor and the intake manifold, taking the kerosene from the carburetor and vaporizing it before its entrance into the cylinders. Vaporization is accomplished by arranging the exhaust pipes so as to pass around the gasifier, heating the kerosene and reducing it to a transparent gas.

The motor is started in the usual way by gasoline, a small additional tank being installed to hold gasoline and the regular tank holding kerosene, and when the gasifier is hot, the kerosene is picked up automatically, the gasoline turned off, and the motor run on the gasified kerosene. Experiment has shown that about 200 starts may be made on a gallon of gasoline.

It has long been appreciated that there are more heat units per gallon in kerosene than in gasoline, and a means has been sought to utilize this lower-grade fuel in internal-combustion engines. Smoke fumes and carbon deposits have been the obstacles to overcome, and the new gasifier has been evolved to produce a dry gas to explode in the cylinders with a clean exhaust.

Experiments have been made, which are said to have resulted in a saving of close to 75 per cent in fuel cost, taking gasoline at 27 cents and kerosene at 9 cents. A stock touring car averaged 15.21 miles per gallon on gasoline, and when fitted with a gasifier averaged 21.5 miles on kerosene, over the same course.

Government authorities in Washington, especially representatives of the War Department and of the Bureau of Mines, are interested in the new appliance, not because of any intention to use it on the Liberty truck or other motors in war work, as the Government will have, of course, first call on gasoline, but because of its possibility in providing fuel to motor transportation throughout the country, which, otherwise, on account of lack of gasoline, might be restricted just when it should be expanded in every way.

Demand on gasoline supplies are increasing steadily, and serious price advances, if not actual shortage, are apprehended by important oil interests next spring and summer. Mexican and Californian oils contribute little to gasoline supplies, and the burden falls almost entirely on Pennsylvania and Oklahoma fields. Even in the oil from these, the recovery is under 25 per cent gasoline out of the crude, whereas the kerosene recovery is 60 per cent to 75 per cent.

Demand on gasoline for government use, truck, aeroplane and marine, will be increasingly heavy, and might ultimately restrict available fuel supplies for regular motor transportation of the country, which has become an economic necessity. Utilization of kerosene as a motor fuel has always been regarded as the solution of an increasingly serious problem, and would be welcomed by oil men.

The new kerosene gasifier mentioned in Washington dispatches is the invention of J. E. Smith, and is adapted to use on the Ford car at a cost of \$35, attached, the cost increasing somewhat for cars of larger horse power. The officers of the Kerosene Motor Appliance Company are James H. White, president, formerly president of the Buick Motor Company; J. E. Smith and Robert Sweeney, vice-presidents; Thomas T. Gaunt, treasurer, and F. J. Flynn, secretary.

Automobile men and oil men are watching with much interest the working out of the new kerosene gasifier to see how it stands up under hard usage and in all kinds of atmospheric conditions. Those associated with the invention of the appliance make claims both of its durability and practicality.

GEN. ALLENBY AND A FULFILLED PROPHECY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A very deep impression has been caused throughout Palestine by what the inhabitants of the country regard as the fulfillment of an ancient prophecy. It will be remembered that the Kaiser made a spectacular entry into Jerusalem in 1898, riding through a hole in the city wall. At that time the ancient prophecy was unheeded to the effect that the real deliverer of Jerusalem would enter the city on foot.

General Allenby entered the city on foot. Also the name of the deliverer would combine terms "alla" or god, and "nabi" which means prophet. General Allenby's name is considered everywhere in Palestine to be that combination, and the apparent fulfillment of the old prophecy has caused, as already stated, a widespread impression among people.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

The statement also announced several direct hits on sheds of the Vlissegheim aerodrome yesterday.

Normal Artillery Fire

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Normal artillery fire was all the official report had to announce today.

Germans Claim Successes

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Since Dec. 11 the Austro-German troops have taken 8420 prisoners, today's German official statement asserted. These prisoners, it stated, had been taken between the Brenta and the Piave rivers.

Around Monte Portica, repeated Italian counter-attacks were repulsed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report of operations on the various fronts, issued on Wednesday, reads as follows:

Throughout the day there was a violent artillery duel between the Brenta and Piave rivers. After heavy artillery preparation Austro-Hungarian troops stormed Monte Asolone and the Italian positions adjoining, to the northwest and northeast. They took prisoner 48 officers and more than 2000 men.

The Italian attacks east of Monte Solarolo broke down.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office on Wednesday made public the following statement: Hostile reconnoiterers endeavored to approach our posts southeast and northeast of Passchendaele. They were driven off by our fire.

We secured a few prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing of special interest. Naval aircraft dropped bombs, which burst close to the sheds and on the ammunition dump and railway sidings at the Engel aerodrome on Tuesday. One enemy aircraft was brought down ablaze and one out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

A statement from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters last night says:

During the night a hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire east of Guemappe. Other raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of Avion; two of our men are missing.

As a result of raids unsuccessfully attempted by the enemy troops last night near Passchendaele, we captured 14 prisoners and four machine guns.

The enemy artillery has shown considerable activity in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Polygon Wood.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official report issued from headquarters on Wednesday reads as follows:

The enemy artillery during the night bombarded our first lines south of Juvincourt and in the Argonne, at Four de Paris. Our batteries replied effectively. At the latter point enemy forces which made two attempts to approach our positions were repulsed with losses.

Last night's official communication reads: Reciprocal bombardments occurred in the region of Juvincourt and north of Courrières Wood, as well as in the sectors of Hartmannswillerkopf and Schoenholz in the Woëvre. An enemy attack on our trenches before Regneviller failed under our fire.

Belgian Communication—In the course of the day of December 18 there were moderately intense artillery actions in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem. Furnes, the approaches to the station of Adinkerke and the region of Duynhoeke were canonaded.

Eastern Theater—Patrol encounters took place along the Struma and in the region of Doiran. There was artillery action on both sides of the Vardar and between Lake Doiran and Monte.

North of Monastir the enemy troops attempted a raid, which was checked. In Lorraine, in the sectors of Flirey and Nauroy, our patrols took prisoners, including an officer.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night German aviators threw down 50 bombs in the region of Dunkirk. No victims have been reported thus far.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian War Office on Wednesday issued a statement which says:

Austro-German forces on the Italian mountain front made a determined effort on Tuesday to advance on the line between the Col Caprille and Monte Portica.

Only in the Monte Asolone zone did the enemy troops gain ground and maintain it.

The sanguinary fighting that resulted from this enemy effort lasted all day.

VIENNA PUBLISHES ARMISTICE TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—An official Vienna telegram gives the text of the armistice treaty, which includes the Asiatic as well as the European front. It stipulates for no transference, strengthening or regrouping of the opposing forces, fixes the degree of intercourse permitted, and includes a naval arrangement to which the Russian Government undertakes that Entente vessels within the demarcation lines shall conform.

BLUE UNIFORMS FOR NEW GUARDS

Northeastern Headquarters Plans for Equipment of the Two Battalions

Preparations for equipping two battalions of United States Guards authorized in the northeastern department are well under way, according to Capt. Franklin J. Burnham who has in charge the uniforming of the men, also the furnishing of supplies. Orders have been placed for the regulation blue uniforms which will be worn by the men, overcoats, clothing, including overcoats, and Krag rifles.

In addition to this equipment, there will be required a considerable amount of bedding, cooking utensils, field ranges, motorcycles, eight patrol wagons and light trucks for transportation purposes. The new organization will be a mobile force, and each battalion will be composed of 602 men with seven medical detachments.

Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff, stated today that exceptional opportunities are offered men enlisting in this branch of the service, provided they have had any military experience whatever.

Enlistment in this department will be a step toward promotion, he declared, and men will make no mistake in securing information concerning the organization of the Massachusetts battalions. All enlistments should be made at the regular army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row.

The quartermaster corps is in urgent need of horsehoofers, teamsters, and furriers for the various branches of the service. Men under 45 are eligible for appointment, provided they are not included within the selective draft limits. Application for these positions should be made to Sergt. C. L. Means at room 606, northeastern headquarters.

The Quartermaster Department of the National Army has contracted for a large quantity of clothing and blankets, a portion of which has already been delivered. The order includes 17,931,682 blankets, 5,691,350 yards of woolen cloth for overcoats, 28,956,958 yards of woolen cloth for uniforms, 3,098,092 army hats, and 21,117,612 pairs of shoes.

Class in Gas Defense

Officers in Navy and Marine Corps to Go to Washington

Officers in the navy and marine corps in the first naval district which includes Boston, are to be accorded the privilege of attending a class of instruction for defense against gas attacks, and such men as are assigned, will go to Washington, D. C. to attend the sessions. By special arrangement, this instruction is also to be given officers at naval stations and on United States ships.

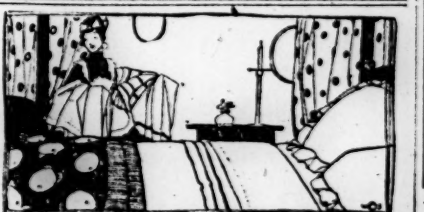
The course is carried on largely through the lecture method, and the latest appliances adopted by the army and navy are used in connection with the work. Practical tests are made before the class, and special attention is given the protection of gun crews, the handling of charges, projectiles, and sighting and firing with rapidity and precision.

Protecting devices will be explained and tried out which will acquaint men with the use of appliances when following up an attack as might be made by a landing party. When equipped with these devices the men will be put through many maneuvers and will be forced to run a distance of 200 yards to gain breathing power and endurance. After a short interval the method will be repeated, until the men become experienced and can wear the outfit without experiencing discomfort.

As far as possible, conditions simulating actual warfare will be observed, and all the experiments will be made under officers and instructors who have had the advantage of the latest improvements and discoveries in withstanding the use of gas in warfare.

Radio School Holiday

According to orders issued by W. E. Snyder, executive officer of the United States Radio School in the first naval district at Harvard University, the holidays will commence on Friday evening of this week and expire on the following Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. School will be held during the remainder of that week, as no time can be lost in transferring men to the fleet, as they are urgently needed. No extension of time will be given for any reason whatever.



Down Puffs Wool

For Christmas Gifts

Soft, warm puffs are among the most practical of gifts.

You may choose from hundreds here—down or wool-filled, with covers in brilliant or light colors.

Wool Puffs, special... 5.50
Wool Puffs, special... 6.50
Down Puffs, special... 7.50

Other special values, down or wool puffs, special... 6.50 to 45.00

Note—Orders placed months ago allow Chandler & Co. to sell these puffs at considerably below prevailing prices for the qualities. Mail orders filled.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Boston

EXTRA CHARGE TO HELP "GUESTS"

Hotel Men Tell Public Service Commissioners Why the Telephone Rate Is Doubled in the Corridor Stations

Boston hotel proprietors told the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today that the real reason for six hotels in the city recently fixing a charge of 10 cents for local telephone calls, in lieu of the customary 5-cent charge, was to keep "intruders" from the hotels and to furnish better service to their "guests."

This raised the question whether the hotels, under the new plan, are selling service merely to guests or to the general public. The hotel men argued that they are not rendering a public service, therefore are not amenable to regulation by the commission.

The commission held a hearing in connection with its investigation as to the propriety of the new contracts being negotiated by many leading hotels with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, whereby the hotels buy telephone service at wholesale and sell it at a retail charge double the regular local rate at public pay stations.

It was stated that the 10-cent local rate is charged both in the lobbies and in the rooms of the hotels.

The case for the hotel keepers was conducted by John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel of the City of Boston. The telephone company was represented by Attorneys Clarence G. McDavitt and G. R. Grant.

Mr. Sullivan argued that the hotels are rendering a guest service pure and simple, and that the commission has no jurisdiction over them since they are not rendering a public service.

It developed that the new plan is in operation at the Hotels Lenox, Copley Plaza, Copley Square, Essex, Thorndike and Somerset; furthermore, that several other hotels are expected to adopt the arrangement speedily.

While Mr. Sullivan denied that the outset that the new plan is designed to be more profitable to the hotels, the proprietor of the Lenox admitted that his monthly "loss" for telephone service has been materially reduced by the new plan.

The attorney declared the commission had no authority to compel the hotels by "indirection" to charge not more than 5 cents, by ordering the telephone company to insert a clause in its contracts prohibiting excess charges for local service.

It developed that, at the request of the telephone company, the hotels have removed the "Bell" sign from the vicinity of the telephone booths in hotel corridors, but that no sign has been substituted to show that the hotels charge 10 cents for each local call.



For a man MUFFLERS

Silk knitted two tone and crocheted, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7.50.

APPEAL FOR THE FRENCH WAR LOAN

Country Advertiser More Thoroughly Than Ever Before—
Call to Those Behind Lines to Do Their Patriotic Duty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—On all the walls of the city, at the time of writing, and in the towns, great and small, throughout the country there are multicolored placards, large in size and arresting in their style, calling upon all those who are behind the lines to do their patriotic duty and at the same time serve their own interests unexpectedly well. Following the examples of England and of America (and the American recruiting posters have been the subject of many articles in the newspapers expressing sometimes an appreciative amusement, and always a wondering admiration at the thoroughness and efficiency of the affair) France has begun upon occasion to advertise more thoroughly than before. Now, in tricolored appeals, she calls upon her people to give their money to the funds on such terms that should allow them to congratulate themselves that there are such funds to which to lend it.

Apart from this kind of propaganda, as it might be termed, the new loan has been well advertised by simple and normal circumstances, and the public interest has been brought to take a keen interest in it, as great as it is believed, as that which was taken in either of the two previous loans. Curiosity has been excited, and when the public feels thus specially interested, it is almost a maxim in high finance that success is assured. When the lists close there is little doubt that M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, will have a most gratifying result on which to reflect. The total of the loan is limited to ten milliards of real capital, meaning probably about thirteen milliards of nominal capital. Bonds and Obligations de la Defense will be accepted for the new loan without any limit, and it is ordained that if these are subscribed to the amount of more than eight milliards, the general total is to be increased so that at least two milliards may be subscribed in cash. It is a 4 per cent loan, free of income tax, and the price of issue is 85.50, in the event of its being purchased outright at the beginning, or 89.20 if it is paid for in installments. Subscribers in cash who apply for not more than 300 francs of bonds of interest, that is to say 545 francs of loan, will receive it in full; after that it will be a question of proportion. This new loan will be accepted, like the 5 per cent, at the rate of issue for payment of the extraordinary tax on war profits, and a special account will be opened at the Ministry of Finance for the redemption of such stock. A new fund is established into which 60 millions of francs are to be paid monthly, until there is a surplus of 300 million francs, which fund will be used for the redemption of the new stock and the previous 5 per cents, the stipulation being made that at no time is a price higher than the issue rate to be paid. The object, in this case, is to assist dealings in stock. Subscriptions without limit will be received from abroad, and M. Klotz has made special arrangements to encourage the issue in England. The loan will not be redeemed before 1943.

It may be reckoned that the actual interest yielded to the investor, having regard to the price of issue, is 5.83 per cent. By way of comparison it may be mentioned that the 5 per cent loan issued in 1915-1916 yielded, on issue price, 5.70 per cent, the 3 per cent yielded 4.85 and the Bonds de la Defense 5 per cent. Thus the new loan is the most profitable of all from the investor's point of view. By reason of its limited total and its high return it will certainly become favorable. Having regard to the circumstances, assurance is felt that subsequent loans will be issued above 70, and the present opportunity, it is consequently urged, will not occur again. It is also put forward that after the war there will be a speedy advance in the market value of all the loans, and the progress will make itself most felt in the case of those which, with a high rate of interest, are farthest removed from par to begin with. On this reckoning the new 4 per cent again takes the most advantageous place. When the new loan reaches 75 the subscriber will already have enhanced his capital value by 10 per cent, and when it touches par the increase in capital value will be 45 per cent. These are points not always appreciated at the first glance, but they are now being properly urged in favor of the new issue, and clearly an illuminating explanation which indicates that the investor will get, beyond all doubt, 5.83 per cent on his money for 25 years and that, at the end of that time, if the State then takes back the loan, his capital value will have increased by 45 per cent.

Making all allowances for the necessary blandishments of governments in want of money at the height of war crisis, it is the real feeling in financial circles that this loan is a fine proposition for the investor, that, being quite sound from the state point of view, it represents a very good piece of finance. M. Klotz was ingenious and original in the preparation of his scheme and knew more than some of his advisers. For one thing, the Bourse was quite astonished when it was announced that it would be a 4 per cent loan, a much higher denomination having been expected. The newspapers in their anticipations and conjectures also had given no consideration to the possibility of a 4

per cent issue. Thus, when it was announced it came as a big surprise to the Bourse, to the press and to the public, with the immediate result that there was a certain amount of excitement, much discussion and some keen criticism. Thus the issue gained advertisement in this way at the outset, and the friends of M. Klotz urge that he was highly discerning in thus awakening curiosity and exciting general interest, especially when the scheme looked better the more it was examined, and could bear all criticism well.

Another point of consideration with the Minister of Finance was that the public like the simple formula, and are only confused and put off by fractions such as four-and-a-half and five-and-a-half per cents. It was undesirable to make any further issue of 5 per cents for fear of making the market in this denomination too heavy; and as the credit of the State has not varied in the last three years, the Finance Minister was not of opinion that recourse to a 6 per cent loan would be justified. Again, in the careful estimate of the tendencies of human nature which took place, it was rightly judged that the public is inclined to attach more importance to the price of issue than the rate of interest. A 6 per cent loan issued at par would give only a very slightly superior interest to a four per cent loan issued at 85.50, while the latter looks much more attractive to the subscriber and is more likely to become enhanced in market value, through its being so far behind par, than a loan which starts at par itself. The cash subscriptions being limited to two millions will certainly result in a strong market in Bonds and Obligations de la Defense which are taken for subscriptions and upon which there is no limit fixed. All the circumstances being taken into consideration and especially the small amount that is purchasable by cash, it is believed that the loan will soon put on a few points after issue, if there is anything like good war news coming along. The proceeds will serve to enable the State to return a small quantity of its debt to the Bank of France; it will consolidate a large portion of its floating debt, and provide some funds for current expenses. The primary object is consolidation of the floating debts.

Many wrong notions as to the financial state of France are held in other places. The country is still rich. The available funds of the people, as indicated by notes and deposits, have actually been increased during the war, despite the heavy demands of the State, by no less than 16 milliards of francs. At the same time there can be no doubt, in spite of various political agitations, that the French people are strong on the prosecution of the war and willing to subscribe freely to the war funds. Before the war began, when possibilities and probabilities were being conjectured upon, there was an impression in many quarters that public credit could not be depended upon to any great extent to finance a really big war. Very much the opposite has been proved to be the case. So far the French public has lent the amazing sum of 444,400,000,000 to the State. The two previous loans brought in 121,920,000,000, and the Bonds de la Defense Nationale, which have been very popular, have yielded 121,700,000,000. This yield, coming mostly from the middle and poorer classes, is regarded as one of the most astounding results of the war so far as France is concerned, and nobody would have considered it possible beforehand. Then obligations to the value of 1,680,000,000 have been taken up. In this considering the full contribution of the French people to the war funds, it has already been taken into account that they have supplied 13,470,000,000 by taxation. Another point is that gold has been paid in to the Banque de France to the amount of 1,362,700,000, against which the bank has issued notes.

The industrial and farming classes, generally, were in the habit of keeping what they called a wool stocking at home in the form of a quantity of gold coin, and when the war began and the needs were pointed out to them, they came along with their reserves to the bank. Thus, from all sources, it is reckoned that the French people have contributed no less than 1,474,200,000,000 francs toward the prosecution of the war that is to save the honor and the life of the country and insure the propagation of its ideals afterward.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at a recent meeting of the Statistical Society of Paris there was an interesting discussion on and comparison between the financial politics of France and England. M. Eugene Riaga read a paper in which he pointed out that England had been absolutely faithful to the great traditions of her history in that she had not issued a loan without arranging at once from normal resources for the payment of the interest and establishing a sinking fund to liquidate the loan. This policy, and the further one of arranging that, as far as possible, the cost of the loan should not be borne by future generations, were two established English traditions which necessitated heavy special taxation. M. Riaga then proceeded to show how the great burden had been sustained in a large measure through the income tax and super tax, and considered that the attempt made by England to maintain her old traditions had been splendid and he hoped that to the utmost extent France would try to follow her example. In the course of the subsequent discussion the difference in circumstances between England and France was urged, especially the fact that to a large extent England had been able to continue her export trade, while, on the other hand, France had suffered invasion of large tracts of her most valuable territory. M. Yves Guyot expressed certain doubts as to the English financial policy. He particularly doubted whether the continuation of inflicting such a heavy burden on the income tax payers would assist in bringing about the social peace aimed at.

SOLDIERS WELCOME AT NEW ROCHELLE

Homes, Churches and Lodges Join in Extending Hospitality to Recruits Unable to Find Lodgings at Fort Socom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Billeting of recruits, the numbers of whom have overwhelmed the authorities at Ft. Socom, has been taken over by citizens of New Rochelle. Not only are the citizens opening churches for sleeping quarters, but a great many are taking the enlisted men into their homes as guests for as long a period as is required. Societies, organizations, churches and individuals are all doing their share of the work.

The Sacrament Church was first to take action in this housing activity. St. John's Methodist Church was next to aid in quartering the men. The naval militia, the Christian Science Church, and the Masons, as well as the Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Christian Association, aided in billeting the recruits.

Some churches quartered as many as 600 men a night, and fed from 400 to 500 a meal, while others, on account of limited facilities, were only able to feed about 150. The Knights of Columbus hall was made the official headquarters of the forces, and also a clearing house for the distribution of recruits as they arrived. It was here that a committee, made up of members of the various organizations and churches, made its headquarters. Residents of New Rochelle wishing to make a recruit comfortable for the night made application at headquarters, and were in nearly every instance supplied.

It is expected that by the latter part of this week the town will be practically cleared of the recruits, as they are being sent to Camp Dix. It is also reported that many of them are to be sent to Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., although officials at Ft. Socom would not confirm this report.

That the recruits appreciate the work of New Rochelle citizens has been evidenced by the gifts made to the institutions where they have been quartered. The men housed in the Y. M. C. A. building and those at the Christian Science Church contributed to a fund with which flags were purchased and presented to the respective organizations. The town was presented with a loving cup, and a fund of \$500 was raised among the men for the erection of a bronze tablet to commemorate the work of the citizens of the town. Men from Philadelphia sent a message to Mayor Smith of that city explaining the work being done for them in New Rochelle.

George H. Fisher, master of the New Rochelle Masonic fraternity, stated that a wonderful work was being done, with all thought of sectarianism eliminated. He said every citizen was entering into the work with enthusiasm, and that New Rochelle was showing that, despite the recent raid on liquor places, it did not exist for the purpose of ruining a soldier, but was willing to aid in a good cause in every possible instance. It is significant that the Mayor closed the saloons.

Men housed in New Rochelle are living under conditions much more acceptable than those quartered at Ft. Socom. Here the men overrun every building and have no chance to get needed sleep, as there are not enough beds and there is always some kind of tumbling going on. Many have attempted to get back to New Rochelle for quarters after having been sent from there to the fort.

In every instance the men have expressed their appreciation of the efforts being made for them. The people, on the other hand, have been glad to be able to aid the Government, and say they have never come in contact with a finer body of men.

WAR SAVING IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The recently published annual report of the Scottish War-Savings Committee for the year ending July 1, 1917, is a fine record of national effort in the direction of patriotic thrift and economy. The report states that there is a network of saving organizations throughout the country, there being 170 local central committees and 3190 associations. During the first six months of the year, the Scottish returns were not kept separate from the English. The approximate returns for the last six months, from January to June, are, however, given, and it is explained that they must be taken as understating Scottish investment in war-savings certificates. The total certificates sold through banks and post offices during that period amounted to £4,123,510 7s. 6d.

Figures are also given from some of the monthly reports for March, which give an idea of the work that is being done through the associations. Thus, one small village of 600 inhabitants drew £503 during the first month, and £2640 within the next fortnight. Another association of 300 members raised £10,000 in three months. In Orkney at the end of January there were three associations and the amount contributed for that month was £260 7s. 6d., but, by the end of June, there were 25 associations, and the takings for the month amounted to £1364 11s. 6d. The accountant's office of the general post office in Edinburgh was one of the first to form an association. It has a membership of 170, and between £2000 and £3000 has already been invested in war-savings certificates. The rapid growth of associations is shown by the fact that at the end of July, 1916, 61 had been formed, and

after six months, the number had increased to 3190.

Very good work, the report states, has been done in the schools to encourage war saving. Teachers have cooperated with great enthusiasm and parents have been willing to invest through their children. The report of the schools subcommittee, which was appointed by the Scottish War-Savings Committee to deal with war savings in schools, shows that more than two-thirds of the school population in Scotland are taking part in the war-savings scheme. All the larger towns have gone in, practically en masse, and even in the smallest villages good attempts have been made to take part in the national effort. The interest of the children has been stimulated by picture posters and other devices. Besides the school banks and the many schools which form units of local associations, there were 654 school associations at the end of June, 57 of which had been formed during war-savings week.

By the end of June there were 314 war-savings associations in churches of various denominations. Associations have also been formed in connection with friendly societies, and in many cases these have taken up war-loan stock from their central funds. A special appeal was made to railway workers, and many associations have been formed among them. A separate department was established for the work in connection with the cotton and textile industries in controlled establishments and munition factories, and the Ministry of Munitions in Scotland has given it hearty support. There has been cooperation of employers and employees. In many cases employers have bought up, for the benefit of their workers, war-savings certificates, which have often been paid off by a voluntary deduction from their weekly wages, proposed by the workers themselves. In other cases the workers have preferred to buy coupons weekly on payday. Eighty-four associations were formed in January in munition and controlled establishments, and about 23643 19s. By the end of June, the number had increased to 319, and about £67,302 3s. had been raised in the six months. At first only 6d. coupons were used, but during the last six months 2s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. coupons had been issued, and had been most popular.

There are over 3000 war-savings associations in Scotland, and a very large part of the work entailed in connection with them has been done without payment. The personal effort and enthusiasm of the voluntary promoters, the report states, has been responsible for the establishment of most of the committees and associations. No provision has been made for the current expenses of working these associations, and the sum claimed by committees for initial expenses and organization for the year has been very small.

A record is given, in the report, of the work done in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the other principal Scottish towns. Glasgow, with its population of 1,115,800, had 551 associations by the end of June, and more than £1,700,000 had been invested in war savings certificates, of which £270,000 had been invested through war-savings associations. Edinburgh, with a population of 293,318, had 283 associations, and 26,008 members, and the subscriptions amounted to £82,156 7s.

GERMAN CLOTHING TRADE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A report on the work of the German clothing factories during the past six months published in the Frankfurter Zeitung affords some light on the present position in Germany with regard to textiles. Business, it states, has been satisfactory on the whole, but although trade was very brisk in the spring, the summer left much to be desired. The contracts for military articles were less than the previous year, but were large enough to keep manufacturers well employed, whereas the manufacture of civilian clothing experienced a great setback owing to lack of material. After the expropriation of woven goods only small quantities were released, so that existing contracts could be only partially fulfilled. The chief demand, the report continues, is for light substitute goods, which find a quick sale, in spite of high prices. During the last six months, 100,000 tons of workmen including whole suits, were made of paper fabrics, and for these there was a great demand. The further manufacture of these goods is to be greatly restricted, as the production of fine yarns is to be kept exclusively for army requirements; but larger quantities of coarser paper yarn are to be released for civilian needs. Meanwhile the better-class clothing trade, in particular, has encountered increasing difficulties owing to the withdrawal of much skilled labor, especially in large towns where many women workers have gone into munition factories or entered government employment. The output has, therefore, decreased, and prices have gone up accordingly.

Free fabrics, the report adds, are still on the market, but the quantities offered grow less from month to month, while war goods and other materials are being distributed in Rheydt through the Union of Clothing Factories, important lots being released from time to time.

PEACE CONFERENCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bern Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland—Both French and German-Swiss papers have published an announcement to the effect that a certain number of personages of high importance in Austria, Hungary and Poland—these last conducted by Prince Saluzsko, with the permission of Germany—have lately arrived in Switzerland in order to attend a Roman Catholic conference at which the question of peace will be discussed with Roman Catholics from the Entente countries.

FOOD ECONOMY A NATIONAL DUTY

So Say Lord Rhondda and Sir Arthur Yapp at Public Meeting in Edinburgh—Communal Feeding in Scottish Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Speeches were made by both Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, and Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, at a large public meeting recently held in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh. The Lord Provost, Sir J. Lorne MacLeod, presided, and said that the citizens of Edinburgh realized the situation with regard to food and were prepared to adjust their lives and their daily habits in every respect to meet the requirements of the position. Provision had been made in the city for communal feeding to the extent of 50,000 meals a day, to be put in instant operation if and when required. The scheme was capable of expansion to the extent of 300,000 meals a day.

Lord Rhondda said that he wished to impress upon them the seriousness of the present situation. It had become more serious in the past two months, because they had, during the war, been helping France and Italy with finance and munitions, and they had also to help them with food. The harvest in France and Italy had been bad and labor had been short. He warned his audience against undue elation over the decrease in the weekly total of ships sunk. The food position would remain serious in spite of that. If Sir Arthur Yapp's policy did not succeed, compulsory rationing was inevitable. It was a good thing to avoid it as long as they could. Under compulsory rationing children would have to be rationed in the same way as adults. They knew what the experience of Germany had been. There was not likely to be so bad, but it would probably lead to a good deal of irritation and annoyance. He wanted every one of them to constitute himself a vigilance committee to help the work of the food committee. They must help to put down the food hog, the food hoarder and the profiteer.

The first difficulty that the Food Controller was up against was organization. They must understand that with every order they issued and in every action they took they tried to get the public with them. Each new order issued put his department up against some vested interest. Lord Rhondda then referred to the difficulties over the prices of various foodstuffs, such as potatoes and milk. He hoped, he said, to arrange for cheaper milk for children. They would have to make up their minds to put up with the shortage of bacon. The supplies of margarine would soon be increased. They had brought down the price of meat in the face of great difficulties, but they had had an enormously increased demand and an enormously reduced supply.

Lord Rhondda spoke sternly of the profiteer, and instanced a case in which the total profit made by a potato merchant by profiteering exceeded the total fines that he had had to pay. Lord Rhondda said he would like, in addition to the fines, to make double the amount a man had made by his profiteering a debt to the Crown. They were asking every food committee to have a register of retailers made in their locality, and if anyone was convicted of illegal action to have his name struck off the register. It would rest with the public to help the food committees in their work.

Sir Arthur Yapp asked how it was possible for them to appeal to the people of Canada and the United States to deny themselves of the breadstuffs of which they had plenty unless they were prepared to do the same thing themselves. The blow must be struck at once if it was to be effective. If they denied themselves now, that self-denial was going to help to win the war. The navy would do its bit and the army would do its bit, and he appealed to people of every class and rank to do theirs. The food economy campaign was needed, because of the waste of war and of the fact that after the war they were threatened with a world shortage of money, men, food, and tonnage. If they could save 100,000 tons of wheat by eating less and wasting nothing, it meant that they could bring 28,000 troops with suffi-



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cient food for the voyage, not with guns or munitions, across to take their part in the fight on the western front. Every shipload of corn they could save meant a shipload of men coming across to help to finish the war. It was worth a tremendous effort upon the part of every one to have food economy on a voluntary basis. It would take a long time to bring compulsory rationing into effect; an army of officials would be needed, and it was not certain that compulsory rationing would work out fairly for the benefit of the poor. He wanted all to sink their personal differences and fall into line. Never let them say, because there was one item in the program that they did not believe in, they would have nothing to do with the whole campaign.

Referring to the feeding of German prisoners in England, Sir Arthur Yapp said that none of them should be allowed a bigger rationing amount than that allowed to their own people. In the second place, he did not see why prisoners of war should be allowed luxuries, such as sweets or other things not allowed to their own people. It was the potato that had saved the situation this year, and they were likely to need potatoes even more next year. They must buy in small quantities. He urged every one to be very careful with bread, butter, margarine, ham and bacon. Those who could do without bacon and ham should do so. They needed to be very careful with regard to meat. The potato was their great ally. They wanted to use the potato instead of bread.

SIGNOR ORLANDO AND FORMER PREMIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau

ROME, Italy—In anticipation of the forthcoming reopening of Parliament at which the New Government will present itself for the approval of the Chamber, a meeting has taken place between Signor Orlando and four former Prime Ministers, SS. Boselli, Luzzatti, Salandra and Giolitti. It had been rumored for several days that such a meeting, which is an unprecedented event, would take place, and great interest has been aroused by the translation of the rumor into fact. The Prime Minister and the four former ministers met in the Cabinet of Signor Marconi, the President of the Chamber at Montecitorio.

It is said that arrangements have been made by which when the Chamber meets, after the preliminary proceedings, and after Signor Orlando has made a brief statement, an order of the day will be presented by the four former prime ministers. Signor Boselli, as the Father of the Chamber, will, it is asserted, be the first speaker, to be followed by Signor Luzzatti, speaking in the name of the Venetians, and by the two other former premiers. Speeches are also anticipated from representatives of the Official Socialists. The Senate is to reopen on the same day.

The last Government was sometimes called the National Government, the new Government bids fair to begin its career with the designation of the Government of the "Union Sacrée." Unity and resistance are the two words which may be said to form the keynote of all the numerous manifestoes which have been issued daily, of the patriotic resolutions passed by different bodies, of the speeches by public men, and of the leading articles in the press. Political controversy and criticism in the newspapers is in abeyance for the time and the change in this respect when compared with the conditions prevailing a few weeks ago is a remarkable one.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The following new appointments have been made to the Ministry of Munitions: Mr. W. T. Layton, C. B. E., to be an additional member of the Munitions Council for Requirements and Statistics; Mr. Alexander Walker to be Controller of Salvage and Stores; Maj. R. C. Dodgson, D. S. O., and Capt. Ivor Rose, to be assistant directors in the trench warfare department.



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WAR WORK OF THE WOMEN OF JAPAN

Their Patriotic Association Has Members in Nearly Every City and Town—Doing Much for the Allies in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What Japanese women are doing in the war was described recently in a lecture by Dr. T. Iyemaga, who said that the relief work that Japan has been and is doing for her allies derives its inspiration from Japanese women. In part Dr. Iyemaga said:

"Japanese women are so situated as to appreciate thoroughly the horrors occasioned by the present war. It was but a dozen years ago that Japan tasted to full measure the bitter experience of a modern war. No sooner had the conflict broken out in Europe than Japanese women began to bestir themselves to do everything in their power to aid the disabled soldiers of her allies and to relieve the sufferings of their civilian populations."

"Japan dispatched a corps of workers to England, France and Russia. At home, Japanese women organized clubs and societies, to make bandages and to knit articles for the men in the trenches. Some of the most welcome donations are said to be the kimono, Turkish towels, jam, fans, and, above all, the Japanese pocket stove. These supplies are shipped to Europe twice a month and are sent to each of Japan's allies. Now that the American soldiers have gone to the front, they, of course, will be included in the lists of those who get these tokens of sympathy from their sisters in the Mikado's Empire."

"The Women's Patriotic Association of Japan resembles your 'Daughters of the American Revolution.' The membership is restricted to women. It has members in nearly every town and city of our land."

"Japanese women have been busy in organizing societies with the view of meeting specific needs of the time, such as the Japanese-Belgium Relief Society, the Japanese-Serbia Relief Society, the Japanese Allied Bandage Society, and others. By means of bazaars, lectures, motion picture shows and amateur plays Japanese women have succeeded in raising a considerable sum of money for these purposes. Recently Japan has also sent \$300,000 to the Italian refugees who lost their homes in the Teutonic invasion."

"The Japan Association for aiding the sick and wounded soldiers and others suffering from the war in the allied countries has for its president Prince Iyemaga Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, and for vice-presidents Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Shimada, former president of the House of Representatives. The fund collected amounted to 1,940,000 yen, and what is more significant is that it came from the people of the Empire at large. The money was distributed to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Rumania."

"In the work of charity and mercy, the leading figure has been the Empress of Japan. She led the contribution just mentioned by a subscription of 100,000 yen. The Empress understands every phase of relief work undertaken, spending much of her time actually working for the cause."



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I. W. W. BLAMED FOR SUGAR SHORTAGE

Mr. Babst Says Organization Caused Hoarding in March and the Subsequent Lack by Starting Strikes at Refineries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Reed of the Senate sugar investigating committee continued the sugar investigation today of taking up the coal inquiry today. He also postponed Herbert C. Hoover's appearance by deciding to hear first a half dozen sugar men who have been waiting to testify for several days.

Earl D. Babst, head of the "sugar trust," told the committee that the I. W. W. had caused hoarding of sugar last March and the subsequent shortage by inaugurating strikes at refineries.

"They then circulated false stories that the United States would be without sugar in a short time," said Mr. Babst.

He admitted, on being cross-questioned, that the strikers had been replaced by negroes.

During his testimony Mr. Babst was asked by Senator Kenyon, Iowa, whether sugar had increased disproportionately with other commodities since the war began. Mr. Babst answered that he considered that sugar was one of the very cheapest commodities.

Sharp buying between various nations before the American sugar embargo was clamped down forced prices up, according to Mr. Babst. The United States must continue sending sugar to the enemies of Germany out of America's small supply, because shipping cannot be economically diverted to bring in Java sugar, he stated.

The Senate inquiry into coal conditions probably will start Monday. Chairman Reed's insistence on finishing sugar before taking up coal caused the other members of the committee to demand hearings on coal during the holidays.

Sugar Control Probable

Abuses Revealed by Inquiry Show Need of Safeguarding Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, who was accused by a rival sugar magnate of using his influence on the International Sugar Committee to further the interests of his own company to the detriment of independent companies as well as of the general public, concluded his testimony on Wednesday before the Senate committee investigating the causes of the sugar shortage. While refuting the charges and insinuations directed against him by Mr. Spreckels, Mr. Babst, throughout his testimony, took every opportunity to uphold the Food Administration and the disinterested public service rendered the country by Mr. Hoover.

Those who have followed closely the developments in the Senate committee room are in general agreement that it is unsafe to draw conclusions where the testimony of the witnesses has been so contradictory, and so tinged with personal animosities and personal grievances. It is generally admitted, however, that Mr. Spreckels has failed to make out his case against the Food Administration, and that Mr. Hoover was not a party to any conspiracy or discrimination which may have conceivably taken place. It is believed that Mr. Hoover would have done better to have in some instances selected as his lieutenants capable business executives who had no financial interest in the activities of the department of the Food Administration of which they were in charge. To put three sugar refiners on the International committee which had so much power over distribution, left, it is pointed out, too much of an opening for an attack on the Food Administration.

While the testimony offered thus far has done little to clear up particular transactions which affected the sugar supply of the Atlantic Coast, one conclusion of importance is generally accepted in Washington, namely, that what is needed is more, and not less, control of all staples. It is true that Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Babst have done little else than to protest their patriotism and loyalty and to controvert each other. At the same time it is suspected that, "my company first" played at least as important a part in their transactions as did "my country first"; also that the general public was, in the last resort, the victim of a competition for exclusive advantages which the declaration of war on Germany did not bring to an end.

Several instances were adduced where competition between the refiners delayed the arrival of raw sugar on the market and to that extent intensified the sugar shortage. The most notable of these is the case of the Louisiana sugar crop for 1917. Normally 50 per cent to 75 per cent of this crop would be now by the refiners and a large part of it ready for the consumer. As it is, not half the normal percentage of the Louisiana crop has reached the refineries.

The reason for this delay is pointed to as an example of what is often accomplished by competition. Representatives of Louisiana producers came to Washington and fixed a price for their crop with the Food Administration. On the same day Mr. Babst contracted with the Louisiana people for a large part of this crop. For half of this amount the American Sugar Refining Company was to pay \$7.22 per 100 pounds at New Orleans. On hearing of this transaction, Mr. Spreckels offered the Louisiana planters \$7.55 per 100 pounds. Whereupon Mr. Babst,

though he had contracted for the sugar, immediately offered the same figure, which was all the Food Administration would permit. The shortage was foreseen, and every day counted, and yet a good deal of time was wasted because the producers knew that they could not get the highest price which the Food Administration would allow. Not only that, but knowing that they could get a good market for sugar in any form, they proceeded to turn a portion of their crop, which would have normally come to the eastern market into brown sugar in the plantation mills.

In view of the possibility of a recurrence of such incidents, the Food Administration is expected not only to fix the price of sugar for the period of the war, but to buy, on behalf of the United States Government, what the country needs and to distribute it evenly over the country. There was no shortage in the West nor in the South, and it is believed that more control over distribution would have prevented any serious shortage on the Atlantic Coast.

It developed on Wednesday in Mr. Babst's testimony that whereas the Food Administration is supposed to have fixed the price of refined granulated sugar at 8 cents a pound early in October, Mr. Babst's own company sold some 200,000 pounds of sugar at as high a price as 16 cents a pound since this price of white granulated was fixed. This sugar which was sold at 16 cents a pound was put up in a special form and sold as a special brand under one name or another. These brands which, on Mr. Babst's own testimony, were put up for advertising purposes, were almost exclusively within the reach of hotels, dining cars and clubs. It is not credited that it was necessary to advertise sugar during the last three months. What is true of the American Sugar Refining Company is generally true of other companies, the only difference being that Mr. Babst's company had more sugar at its disposal.

It seems to be true that the American Sugar Refining Company was refusing to sell bulk barrel sugar unless customers took some of the fancy brand sugar at the same time. On Mr. Babst's own admission, his company made a greater effort than ever before to get its advertising brands on the market, while the poor in the cities are known to have been buying sugar by the ounce, paying 5 cents an ounce, or 80 cents a pound. During the same period, what Mr. Babst calls old-fashioned brown sugar, which contains molasses and is not nearly pure, was sold for 16 cents a pound.

There is no reason, it is pointed out, why the people should be penalized by permitting refiners to make hundreds of fancy brands of sugar when they are asked to buy Liberty bonds. It is possible the next year will see not only absolute control of the supply and distribution of sugar, but the fixing of an absolute price and the elimination of all brands but one, and that the standard white granulated. This, it is believed, is necessary on the ground that it is not sound to leave an essential commodity to the working of the law of supply and demand, no more than it is safe to leave it to the patriotism of refiners.

DR. MOTT SEES HOPE IN RUSSIA'S FUTURE

TORONTO, Ont. (Wednesday)—The nations which are fighting for democracy should not lose faith in Russia in her darkest hour, but rather should pin their faith in the ultimate ascendancy of the elements which are in sympathy with the Entente Allies, said Dr. John R. Mott, a member of the American commission to Russia, in an address at the Canadian Club here today. Dr. Mott, who is international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., said the Bolsheviks did not represent the great masses of Russia, and he resented attacks which he said were being leveled at Russia.

"This is not the way to treat an ally," he continued. "The time to stand by an ally is during her darkest hours."

Parts of the Russian army are demoralized, the speaker said, but there are whole sections that are sound, "and if the Allies had seen certain things eight months ago and done them, the present position of Russia would have been different."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The Radcliffe Choral Society and the Harvard Glee Club gave a concert in Appleton Chapel Wednesday night and this afternoon the holiday Idler opened in Agassiz Theater. There will be a sketch, "The Maker of Dreams" by Oliphant Down, and a pantomime written by members of the senior class. The cast of "The Maker of Dreams" includes Miss Kathleen Sandford '19 of Cambridge, Miss Miriam Cutler '21, and Miss Dorothy Mason '20 of West Roxbury. The pantomime includes Miss Ruth Chorpenn '20 of Winona, Minn., Miss Marjorie Snow '18, of Cambridge, Miss Madeline Brine '21, Miss Frances Tripp '20, of Brookline, Miss Ruth Sanborn '18, of Framingham, Mass., Miss Daisy Martin, Miss Grace Cobb '21, Miss Marjorie Devire '20, Winthrop, Miss Elizabeth Monroe '20 of Boston, Miss Beatrice Lovett of Chicago, Ill., Miss Elizabeth Benton '20, of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Vanna Knowlton, '17, of Boston. The coach of the play and pantomime is Miss Sophia Morris '13 of Chicago, Ill.

WEST END CITY BUILDING

Plans for the construction of a municipal building and bathhouse in the West End, to cost about \$300,000 when completed were announced today by Mayor Curley. He said that he was to submit an order for \$5000 to the City Council this afternoon. This amount, he explained, would be used in making space for the new buildings as it would provide for the tearing down of edifices in the congested section.

COAL SHIPMENTS AGAIN START EAST

Hope for Some Relief From Fuel Shortage Expressed, While Governors of New England States See Federal Officials

Unhindered transportation of coal by the Boston & Maine Railroad to the eastern states, where the shortage has caused considerable curtailment of school sessions and street railway service, started today after the lifting of the embargo on eastward coal shipments on Wednesday. This action is expected to bring about 2000 cars of coal.

Governors of practically every New England state are in Washington today conferring with the National Fuel Administration. During the first of the week the fuel administrators from various states were in at the Capitol, and at their sessions with the National Administrator it was brought out that the main need was for transportation to bring the available coal supply to the factories and industries of the North.

In Providence George H. Holmes, State Fuel Administrator, told a meeting of Newport coal dealers Wednesday that the expected speedy relief from the shortage. At the naval torpedo training station there, bids for coal to heat the officers' houses were not taken up by local dealers.

Preparations are being made at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company to rush coal to the shops as soon as it arrives at the wharves, and laborers are laying a spur track from the coal wharf to the yard so that no time will be lost in getting the coal to where it is needed. The fuel supply had become so low at the Quincy plant of the Bay State Street Railway Company last night that a rush order of 1500 tons was purchased at the wharf and hurried to the plant in vehicles of all sorts.

The fuel situation in Quincy has been made worse by a shortage of labor which has resulted in the coal dealers refusing deliveries, it is claimed. The large amount of help needed at the Fore River plant and its substitution at Squantum has taken all available labor from the local industries, it is said. The dealers are giving a rebate of 50 cents on a ton, making the price \$9 at the wharf, but the hauling charges run about \$3 a load, so that a ton is costing householders in Quincy about \$12.

The Springfield (Mass.) Public Safety Committee has called a meeting of the citizens to discuss the fuel situation tomorrow night. On account of the government arsenal, the local firms engaged on entirely government work, and the other industries which contribute to the prosecution of the war, it is expected that the pleas for relief made by Col. W. S. Pierce at the army and Congressman F. H. Gillett, will have the desired result. The United Electric Light Company in Springfield has coal enough for 40 days, although rigid economy in the use of light is urged by the Springfield fuel committee.

One of the latest developments in the fuel situation as relating to colleges was announced in Amherst, Mass., Wednesday, when it was learned that the college buildings will be left unheated during the holidays and that one dormitory has been closed for the winter. Several churches have closed their main edifices and will conduct services in the church vestries. An additional plea to curtail use of coal was made by Mayor Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, Wednesday.

Recess Is Lengthened

Boston School Committee Postpones Opening After Holiday

Postponement of the opening of school from Jan. 2 to Jan. 7, and extension of the term three days beyond the regular date for closing in June, was voted by the Boston School Committee at a special meeting held Wednesday.

It was stated by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, that this step was desirable because of the coal situation, and could be done without loss to the children. While the schools would be closed but three days, there would be a saving of five days' coal, as the fires would have to be kept going through Saturday and Sunday were the schools opened on Jan. 2. In 20 districts, he said, it had been impossible to provide the schools with coal a week ahead.

It was decided to close the administration offices on Dec. 24. Andrew J. Leahy of the Sherwin Prevocational Center was transferred to the Mechanic Arts High School without change of rank or salary. Employment of graduates of the Mechanic Arts High School as assistants was authorized at the rate of \$2.50 a day for the first year of service, \$3 for the second year and \$3.50 for the third. Frank P. Kelly of the High School of Commerce was granted leave of absence for military service.

NO INCREASE IN FOREST GRAZING FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—There will be no general increase in fees for grazing stock on national forests for the season of 1918, according to a decision received from the Secretary of Agriculture and made public at the third district office of the forest service here. Commenting on the forest grazing fees, in a letter to the National Wool Growers' Association, Secretary Houston says:

"The further study of the value of grazing privileges on lands within the different national forests indicates that in general the fees charged this year are still below the real value of the

forage. In the meantime many important changes have taken place, due to the present war conditions, and the stockmen have been called upon to overcome many difficulties in order to keep up the country's supply of beef, mutton, hides and wool, not only for our own use, but also to help meet the needs of the Allies.

"In view of this situation I have decided to defer action in connection with any further increases in grazing fees on the national forests for the present."

WEST REASSURES SHIPPING BOARD

Three Million Tons of Craft to Be Produced at Yards Along Pacific Coast — Chairman Hurley to Tell Senate Facts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board has received a telegram from shipbuilders in Seattle, Wash., stating that their yards will certainly produce the million tons promised for next year. Reports from west coast yards alone show that three million tons will be built.

Bainbridge Colby, representing the Shipping Board on the American Commission to Paris, on returning to this country, has increased the figures the Allies have placed on what the United States must contribute to the shipping cause in 1918, estimates being as high as 8,000,000 tons.

Chairman Hurley, who will testify before the Senate investigating committee tomorrow, is now in complete charge of shipbuilding work, a change from the régime under Admiral Capps, when the latter was virtually in control of the building and Mr. Hurley in charge of the contracts.

This divided responsibility, it is claimed, led to confusion and delay, which Chairman Hurley now believes will be eliminated by placing control under a single head.

"Our story to the committee tomorrow will be a frank and a very interesting one to the country," Mr. Hurley said today.

Senator Fletcher, in charge of the inquiry, announced today that Chairman Hurley will be followed on the witness stand by other members of the shipping board.

Senator Fletcher asked the Shipping Board to furnish him copies of all contracts let for wooden and steel ships, with complete data on the number of ships completed, those under construction and those being built for private owners.

The first rivet was driven today in the keel of the first ship at the new fabricated steel shipyard in Newark, N. J. This keel will be followed by two others this month. The ultimate program for this yard is 150 ships of 5000 tons each. Fifteen thousand workers will be employed.

INDIANA DRY LAW IS UNDER ATTACK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Suits to test the constitutionality of the prohibition law, which goes into effect April 2, 1918, have been filed at Evansville in the superior court by the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, the Evansville Brewing Company and Henry Gergens, a saloon keeper, says a dispatch to the Indianapolis News.

In each of three suits a perpetual injunction against Lane B. Osborn, prosecuting attorney; William Habbe, sheriff, and Edgar Schmitt, chief of police, is asked to prevent enforcement of the law. The brewing companies declare in their complaints that their investments are more than \$1,000,000, and that enforcement of the law would prevent the use of their property.

The points on which the law is challenged are that it permits druggists, chemists and hospitals to use and dispense alcohol, that it arbitrarily defines what a nuisance shall be, that it denies the rights of property and that the title of the act is insufficient in that the act contains subjects and matter not specified in the title.

ROAD ISSUE IS SOUGHT

The Public Service Commission today held a public hearing on the petition of the West End Street Railway, Boston Elevated, lessee, for an issue of \$375,000 bonds. The bonds are to be of the 20-year variety and are to bear interest not to exceed 7 per cent. The issue is for the purpose of purchasing 50 Brill street cars with side doors. This would be part of an order for 100 of these cars to be used in the East Boston tunnel.

STREET COMMISSION NAMED

Mayor Curley announced today that he had reappointed Lieut. John H. Dunn, now serving in France, as street commissioner for the City of Boston for three years starting Jan. 1, 1918. The Mayor also announced that he had certified the appointment of James A. Howlett to be a member of the schoolhouse commission in place of Joseph P. Lomasney, who resigned last week.

FOR GEORGIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, has announced the apportionment for county and city schools of a \$2,200,000 state appropriation for public schools for 1918. This total represents \$500,000 over the 1917 appropriation. The share of Atlanta, the most populous school district in the State, is \$128,274.51.

LICENSED HOTEL CLOSES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Another Lebanon County hotel stand has gone out of existence with the closing of the Coover House, one of the oldest licensed places in the eastern section of the county, says a dispatch to the North American from Meyerstown.

CONSERVATION OF LABOR PROPOSED

Massachusetts Committee of War Efficiency With William A. Gaston as Chairman Is Named by Henry B. Endicott

One of the most important divisions of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and also acting by direct appointment of the Council of National Defense, the United States Department of Labor and the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, to be known as the Massachusetts Committee of War Efficiency, was announced today by Executive Manager Henry B. Endicott, to direct and supervise all matters having to do with the conserving of labor and industries so that the war work of the State can be carried on at its highest efficiency.

William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, with the approval of the National Council of Defense, has been appointed chairman. The plan and scope of the work has been outlined from Washington and similar committees will later be appointed in all the states. Offices have been assigned to the new committee at Room 77, Public Safety headquarters in the State House.

The committee consists of William A. Gaston, chairman; former United States Senator W. Murray Crane; James Logan, former Mayor of Worcester; Arthur Lyman, former Mayor of Waltham; John F. Stevens, labor representative on the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Edward F. McSweeney of Framingham; President Henry I. Harriman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Joseph B. Russell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Walter L. McMeniman of Cambridge; Robert F. Herrick of Milton, and B. Preston Clark, assistant executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The new committee will be one of the most active in the State. Their initial purpose will be to recruit an industrial army. No conscription is intended. Labor cannot be treated as a commodity, to be moved at com-

mand from one point to another. The first and important purpose is to bring those who require labor, whether for war, fuel or food production, quickly into touch with those who are able and may be willing to work. The committee will be called on to judge what industries within the Commonwealth are necessary to the efficient carrying on of the war and to determine if occasion arises where labor will be most useful in war tasks.

The committee may also pass later on the questions whether certain articles not essential in war times shall continue to be manufactured, or may in case of imperative necessity determine what shall be the production of certain plants recognized as necessary but producing more than is needed at this time.

Among other essentials, the committee will emphasize the necessity for general understanding by both employer and employed that there is to be no impairment or reduction of wages or conditions of labor.

Colonel Gaston, the chairman of this committee, is also under the authority of the Council of National Defense, in immediate supervision over the work of the United States Public Service Reserve.

MR. PETERS CALLS ON CITIZENS TO HELP

Andrew J. Peters, Mayor-elect of Boston, speaking at the second assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Brunswick this noon, called upon all citizens of Boston, particularly those in the commercial establishments, to cooperate with him in maintaining an efficient city government. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, spoke of the necessity of the Allies winning the war, saying that it was the object of the Central Powers to crush the rest of the world economically.

The coal situation was said to be serious by Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, but he said he saw no reason for panic. With the proper conservation of the supply on hand, he said, the problem would be solved.

A tablet presented to the chamber by the commercial commissioners of the Republic of China was on exhibition.

PACKERS UNDER FIRE AT INQUIRY

Counsel Heney Attempts to Prove Them Owners of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chicago meat packers were targets of the Federal Trade Commission at the opening of its food investigation today under direction of Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, special counsel. Mr. Heney directed his fire toward the Union Stock Yards Company, Chicago, and allied concerns. In an effort to show that the big meat packers were the real owners—a fact always denied by the packers.

Mr. Heney sought to show that Frank R. Pegram, treasurer of the company, and also treasurer of F. H. Prince & Company, the first witness, was merely a "dummy" stockholder in these firms and a figure in a complicated system of stockyards control.

Mr. Heney will attempt to prove that the five biggest meat packers control, not only the Chicago stock yards and their terminal facilities, but also several of the Chicago banks, at which cattle and commission men obtain credit.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Boston University has formed an undergraduate chapter of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, formerly known as the College Settlements Association. This is said to be the first coeducational institution to be admitted to membership. Miss Katherine D. Hardwick '07 has been appointed executive secretary, and begins her work of mobilizing and organizing community forces. The officers of the Boston University undergraduate chapter of this association are as follows: Elector, Miss Marion D. Clark, Somerville; secretary-treasurer, Warren H. Dardie, Roxbury; senior vice-electors, Miss Lila M. Vaughan, Waltham, and Albert A. Thompson, Roxbury; junior vice-electors, Miss Elizabeth H. Whalen, Beverly, and James G. Dow, Lowell; sophomore vice-electors, Miss Lena M. English, Newton Center, and John P. Currie, Melrose Highlands.

SALE Fifth Floor Friday
SHEFFIELD PLATE
TRAYS, PLATTERS, DISHES, BASKETS, ETC.
Comprising the entire stock of

Nearing & Wilkinson
Silversmiths
Formerly at 542 Fifth Avenue, New York

who are retiring from business. They were specialists in Sheffield Plate—in fact, had established a business which gave them the reputation of being one of the leading specialty stores in Sheffield Plate and other wares. From experience, all pieces they selected were in the most graceful styles, and, in addition they were enabled to purchase their Sheffield Plate at first hand, and at very low figures, owing to the quantity they handled.

The purchase has just been consummated, and the entire stock brought over to Boston in trunks, for there was no other way to get them here in a hurry, so that the sale could be held before Christmas, as the stock mostly consists of useful table pieces—excellent for gifts. Note—There will not be time to polish these pieces and put them on sale in the same way as an ordinary purchase, owing to lack of time. Hence they will be sold just as they came from the shelves.

Nearly all pieces have on them the original tags of Nearing & Wilkinson, and prices quoted are their prices.

The entire purchase will be on sale Friday—Fifth Floor

Examples of the values follow:

	Their Prices	Our Prices
Vegetable Dishes, several designs.....	12.00 to 16.50	6.50 to 9.50
Baskets, beautiful grape pattern.....	7.00 to 12.50	3.75 to 6.25
Serving Trays, plain or chased.....	16.00 to 45.00	9.00 to 25.00
Bon Bon Dishes.....	2.00 to 6.00	1.25 to 3.25
Small Trays, graceful shapes.....	2.50 to 8.00	1.35 to 4.50
Flower Vases, plain or grape edge.....	3.50 to 9.50	2.00 to 5.50
Candlesticks.....	5.00 to 8.00	2.75 to 4.75
Sugar Shakers.....	5.00 to 6.00	2.75 to 3.25
Guernsey Jugs.....	5.00 to 6.00	3.00 to 3.25
Sandwich Trays.....	5.00 to 8.00	3.00 to 4.00
Door Knockers, charming pattern.....	3.00	1.75

Established a Century Chandler & Co. Tremont St. Near West

SECRET TREATY ATTEMPT SHOWN

Evidence in Hindu Plot Cases Reveals German Efforts to Negotiate With China Against British Rule in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Messages showing an attempt to negotiate a secret treaty between Germany and China to aid in the overthrow of British rule in India, and plots to wrest from the British their possessions of Trinidad, British Guiana, and possessions in East Africa, including Zanzibar, have been offered in evidence in the German Hindu plot cases here. These messages, which have been deciphered from code, are alleged to have passed between Dr. C. K. Chakrabarty of New York, chief of the Hindu operations in the United States in the alleged plot, and the Berlin Indian Committee. One letter, postmarked United States, Sept. 5, 1916, read in part as follows:

"Li Yuan-hung is President of China. He was formerly the southern revolutionary leader. His former private secretary is now in America and starting for China. He says Li Yuan-hung is in sympathy with the Indian revolution and would like the English power weakened. Some of the prominent people are quite eager to help India indirectly and Germany indirectly, without exposing themselves to any great risk, on these conditions: First, Germany to make a secret treaty with China that in case China is attacked by any other power, Germany will give her military aid. It will be obligatory and for five years after the discontinuance of the present war."

After reciting various terms of the proposed treaty, the letter said they want to know the attitude of the German Foreign Office as soon as possible, so they can set the ball rolling for necessary arrangements.

That Berlin may not have been adverse to the proposal may be indicated by a later message from Chakrabarty, as follows: "King Su Chen, a Chinese student of Columbia, has been sent to China for our work. He knows personally some southern governors. He will try to influence them to smuggle arms into the border and he will agitate in the Chinese press about the cooperation. In case of urgency he has been advised to communicate through the embassy. Please instruct Peking embassy to transmit his messages."

A message dated about May, 1916, said in part: "We arranged everything to control two Japanese dailies for \$20,000, but Embassy says no need for it."

A message dated Dec. 21, 1916, says: "Brought about a secret understanding with Japan and Chinese governments where we have created an atmosphere in which we can expect in future more than passive sympathy."

Draft Evasion Plot

Registration Cards Bought From Camp Men and Sold to "Slackers"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CAMP LEWIS, Wash.—A plot to evade the selective draft has been uncovered at Camp Lewis by the military police, who say that the plot extends to other cantonments of the country. The plotters have bought up registration cards from selective draft men at the camp, according to evidence held by the military police, and sold them at high prices to "slackers."

It is known that a number of soldiers gave up their cards to strangers and an order has been issued which forbids such disposition of registration cards by the soldiers. This plot is considered by Colonel Saville, chief of the military police, to be the most serious one yet uncovered to evade the draft law.

Society of Patriots

Pasadena Men Organize to Suppress German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—With the object of watching for and suppressing German propaganda wherever found, the Pasadena Society of Patriots has been organized by representative men of the city. No names are announced in connection with the organization, so that the society will be enabled to work in complete secrecy with assurance of better results than if suspected persons were put on their guard. The society has issued the following warning:

"The Pasadena Society of Patriots hereby gives notice that it will hold in suspicion the loyalty of any man or woman who at the present time indulges in any act or by words spoken, written or printed, thereby seeks to discredit, hamper or prevent the activities of the people of this community in their efforts to aid the Government in the prosecution of this war, and will investigate all reports of such misconduct which are brought to its notice; and if found true, such evidence will be placed before the Department of Justice."

Kaltschmidt Ends Defense

But Two Witnesses Called to Testify for Accused Plotter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The defense of Albert Kaltschmidt and five other alleged conspirators in the German bomb case, rested on Wednesday afternoon. Arguments began on Thursday morning and the case may reach the jury by noon. Kaltschmidt made practically no de-

fense. His attorney called but two witnesses, one of whom was J. Herbert Cole, secret service agent, who worked up the Government's case. Mr. Cole gave some technical testimony as to papers of Kaltschmidt's which were seized by officers.

Carl Schmidt, the third defendant who took the stand in an effort to clear himself, under cross examination on Wednesday told of two trips to Duluth to buy dynamite on the iron ranges for Kaltschmidt, and of being sent to spy out the Canadian Pacific lines in Canada.

Explosives Found

Oklahoma Jeweler Arrested at Lawton, Near Ft. Doniphan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Federal authorities are investigating the case of Harry Casey, a watchmaker at Lawton, who was arrested there after officers had found enough nitroglycerin buried in an ash heap behind his shop to blow up the city or Camp Doniphan, which is near by.

An investigation is being made to determine whether the explosives were hidden as a part of an I. W. W. plot to raze the army cantonment. Casey went to Lawton a short time after the Kansas and Missouri troops were moved to Ft. Doniphan, and opened up a little jewelry shop there.

School Teachers Dismissed

Three Are Found Guilty of Holding Views Subversive of Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Samuel Schmalhausen, Thomas Mufson and A. Henry Schaefer, teachers at the Dewitt Clinton High School, were yesterday found guilty by the Board of Education "of holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship," and were dismissed from their positions.

There was much opposition to their dismissal and it was only after the debate of four hours that a vote was taken. Twenty-four votes are required to dismiss a teacher, and only 25 voted against Schmalhausen, 26 against Mufson, and 30 against Schaefer.

The defendants of the three teachers were Thomas W. Churchill, Dr. Ira S. Wile, I. Montefiore Levy, John Martin and Joseph Baroness, while John Whalen, chairman of the high school committee, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Arthur S. Somers and Gen. George W. Wingate urged their dismissal.

Wireless Is Found in New York

BAY SHORE, N. Y.—It is stated here that Henry Schneider, a German jeweler, has been interned at Ellis Island as an alien enemy, and Henry Heuer, a German grocer, is under guard at his home here.

This action was taken after Federal agents discovered in Heuer's barn a wireless outfit with its government seals broken.

Schneider was shadowed by agents of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, who found that he visited Heuer frequently. When the barn was searched slips of paper with memoranda of movements of transports and troops are alleged to have been discovered. The wireless outfit was confiscated.

Alleged Sinn Feiner Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Thomas McCarty was brought to New York on a British steamship yesterday and will be arraigned in the United States District Court today charged with fraudulently obtaining an American passport. McCarty is known as Sinn Fein revolutionist, and was welcomed on his arrival here eight months ago, as the "first ambassador to the United States of the Irish republic."

PHILADELPHIA MAYOR IS INDICTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mayor Thomas B. Smith has been indicted on charges of contempt of court and violation of the election laws in connection with the holding of the primary election in the fifth ward last September, when a policeman was shot by alleged New York gunmen.

Indictments were also handed down, charging conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, and conspiracy to prevent a free and fair election, against Isaac Deutsch, defeated candidate for the fifth ward leadership; Lieutenant of Police David Bennett and five policemen.

BOY SCOUTS SEEK \$50,000

Boy Scouts of America in Greater Boston today are making a canvass for contributions to the \$50,000 for the benefit of the Greater Boston council. Mortimer L. Schiff of New York City, who has been active in scout work since its inception in the United States, addressed a group of the Boston workers and members of the campaign committee yesterday at the Union Club. He spoke of the prominent part taken by the scouts in the Liberty Loan campaigns and other enterprises and appealed to the business men of Boston to give their aid in raising the \$50,000 fund to further this work. Hugh Bancroft is chairman of the campaign committee, and the treasurer is Allan Forbes, 33 State Street.

ADVERTISERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota State Advertising Association will hold its meeting here on Jan. 22 and 23. Among the speakers will be W. C. D'Arcy, president, and E. T. Meredith, vice-president, of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and O. C. Harn of the National Advertising Commission, Washington.

SINGLE FREIGHT HEAD ADVOCATED

Massachusetts Industries in Discussion of Railroad Problems Hear Senator Weeks' Plan to Place Cars Under One Control

What should be done to make the railroads of the United States capable of doing the work imposed upon them by war conditions was discussed by speakers before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the annual meeting of that organization Wednesday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts, advocated the formation of a company to be given complete control of the 2,300,000 freight cars of the country, with stock in the company divided among present owners of the cars. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said that the Government must get under the railway as well as on top of them. "If the country is to have adequate transportation."

War matters were discussed by Prof. William H. Taft, former President of the United States, and by Medill McCormick, Representative in Congress from Illinois, who lately returned from the European front. Professor Taft urged "an active propaganda" to stimulate patriotism, and said 7,000,000 rather than 2,000,000 men would be needed in France. Representative McCormick said the great need for effective fighting against Germany was big guns and many of them, more than men, and expressed the belief that the United States would not be "really in" the war until 1919. He also urged strengthening of patriotism at home.

Burwell S. Cutler, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, advised the manufacturers present to establish relations with the national Government for the settlement of labor disputes and to work unselfishly for the organization and industrial productive-ness needed to win the war. "It is time," he said, "to discard the false distinction between capital and labor, between the workers and the state. I believe that the workers of this country will respond to any effort to give them a place in the activities of the country at this time."

Senator Weeks, outlining his scheme for a holding company to represent all the owners of railroad freight cars, opposed government ownership as likely to be ineffective compared with private ownership. The railroads in Canada, owned by the Government, he said, had been more costly to build and more expensive in operation than they would have been under private ownership. For the formation of his proposed holding company he would have the United States Government give its financial aid, if that should be found advisable, by taking up the bonds that have been issued for railroad equipment, which on Dec. 31, 1916, totaled \$421,168,579.

Each railroad, Senator Weeks said, could be charged a per cent amount for the freight cars in its possession, and there would be no need of returning cars to the road owning them, when they could be used to better advantage near where they had been unloaded. The plan of the Railroad War Board, for a pool of box cars in the East, he termed illegal, and said: "It would be simpler to have one company furnish cars and have all the railroads compensate that company for their use."

Mr. Sisson said the war had thrown on the railroads "an additional burden estimated as equivalent to carrying 120,000,000 tons of freight one mile, or more than the combined freight traffic for one year in normal times of Great Britain, France, Austria and Germany." The Interstate Commerce Commission's monthly reports showed a decrease in operating income of the large railroads of the United States of \$63,000,000 for the first ten months of 1917, he said, so it was not surprising that on an investment of \$17,500,000,000 the roads had been able to make annual disbursements for interest and dividends amounting to "only \$700,000,000, or 4 per cent." "No other industry so large and important as that of railroading is operated on such a negligible margin," said Mr. Sisson. "Yet despite this small profit and the lowest rates in the world, the railroads of this country are paying the highest wages in the world."

The English railroads, Mr. Sisson said, have been able to perform their full measure of war service as a unified system without worrying about earnings or financing. At the beginning of the war, he explained, the English Government empowered a central committee of railroad managers to operate the principal lines for the national service and guaranteed that the net earnings should be the same as they had been in the year before the war.

Congressman McCormick said he had been told that the Russians were guilty of outrages such as the accused Germans of perpetrating, and quoted "the greatest of the active allied commanders" as saying to him that the war would have been finished in a year if America had gone in before Russia disintegrated. "It is too soon to say that we have mastered the submarine," Mr. McCormick said, and he expressed the belief that Germany meant to win on the French front by concentrating its energies there before the United States should be ready. He urged unity of action, especially in shipbuilding, and a lesson from the mistakes of the Allies. The audience applauded him vigorously when he advised that political and personal considerations be forgotten in all matters pertaining to the war.

HEARING ON REVERE HOUSE

Agreement was reached in the equity session of the Superior Court

yesterday between the lessees of the Revere House and officers of the Watch and Ward Society, who have filed affidavits with the court charging the lessees with maintaining a common nuisance, to begin the final hearing on the merits of the case Jan. 7. An issue of law is expected to reach the Supreme Judicial Court for final decision. Army and navy officials are understood to be interested in this case, chiefly for the welfare of the men in the service of the United States. An officer representing the army was present at the brief hearing yesterday, when the matter came before the court on the question of the issuance of a temporary injunction.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF EXETER ACADEMY

Honor Lists Are Read at the Closing Exercises Before the Holiday Recess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

EXETER, N. H.—Scholarships to the amount of \$13,115 were awarded in the honor lists at the closing exercises of Exeter Academy, Wednesday, Tuesday.

One of the features of the exercises was the unveiling of a portrait of the late Prof. Bradbury L. Cilley, the gift of Edward B. Jennings of Fall River, Mass. Prof. James A. Tufts praised the life of Professor Cilley. The academy closed for a short vacation. Cyrus L. Day of Summit, N. J., John J. Sack of New York, Leonard Wheeler Jr. of Worcester, Mass., Leonard B. Marshall of Terre Haute and Everett W. Swezey of Englewood, N. J., were announced as the first five members in course of the Cum Laude Society.

The following having attained an average grade of B in all studies, are the senior men of the first group:

Senior Class—Edward C. Clark of Somerville, Mass.; George E. Darling of Pittsburgh; Cyrus L. Day, Leonard B. Marshall, Everett W. Swezey and Leonard Wheeler Jr.

Upper Middle Class—Rowland W. Berkeley of Limington, Me.; Joseph H. Chase of Manchester, Herbert H. Flather of Nashua, Hilding F. C. Hanson of Exeter, William S. Howland of Catskill, N. Y.; Hulet P. Smith of Minneapolis, Wallace E. Stearns of Concord.

Lower Middle Class—Arthur P. Baldwin of New York, Charles F. Currier of Brooklyn, Mass., Edward F. Goode of Roxbury, Mass., Philip W. Goodell of Ioda, Ill., Elwood W. Guion of Newbern, N. C., Coleman C. and Karl Moser of New York.

Junior Class—Richard P. Crenshaw Jr., of Washington, Leroy C. Linnekin of Gloucester, Mass., John V. Quarles of Salmon, Ida, Frederick C. A. Robinson of Pike.

In the senior class Edward C. Clark of Somerville, Mass., received the Bancroft of \$140 and a Phillips of \$150. John B. Mendon of Nantucket, Joseph F. Scott of Pittsfield, Leonard B. Laird of Wellesley, Mass., John J. Sack of New York, and Harold C. Randall of Rocky Ford, Col., received each a Kingman of \$120 and a Phillips of \$150. Cecil C. Cole of North Craftsbury, Vt., and Alden F. Erikson of Waltham, Mass., received each a Sibley of \$100 and a Phillips of \$150.

Other awards in the senior class were a Sibley of \$100 and a Phillips of \$100 to Ralph P. Hoagland Jr. of Wollaston, Mass.; a Knowlton of \$100 and a Phillips of \$100 to William S. Gottwillig of Far Rockaway, N. Y.; a Hilliard of \$100 and a Phillips of \$100 to Roger Birtwell of Hampton Falls. James L. Marston of North Hampton and Elmore L. Dearborn of Hampton received each a Woodman of \$80 and a Phillips of \$100; Lawrence E. Mulloy of Waltham, Mass., the Sturges of \$25 and a Phillips of \$100.

A. SHUMAN & CO.



I am always remembering at Christmas time, come and remember with me.—Dickens.

Umbrellas As Gifts for Men

Opera, Crook and Prince of Wales handles, plain or carved.

The covers are all silk, Union Tafeta, Union Silk and Gloria.

Prices \$2.00 to \$15.00

An excellent variety of Snake-wood, Ebony and Malacca Canes.

Christmas Club Checks Received in Payment

A. Shuman & Co. Boston THE SERVICE STORE

LIGHTLESS NIGHT TO BE OBSERVED

Reports Received at Office of Federal Fuel Administrator for New England Indicate Compliance With Order

Tonight is to be the first "lightless night" throughout the United States. Technically, last Sunday night was the first under the order issued by Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator. But the order was issued so late last week that compliance with it in many parts of the country was impossible. Tonight, however, from Maine to San Francisco, it is expected that all unnecessary lighting will be done away with, and the order will apply to every Sunday and Thursday night henceforth.

"Lightless nights" are made necessary by the need of using coal for other things than white ways or advertising signs, in the opinion of Dr. Garfield, since electric current is produced almost everywhere by the burning of coal to make steam to drive generators. The order sent out by the Federal Fuel Administrator requires discontinuance of lights "for illuminating or displaying advertisements, notices, announcements or signs designating the location of an office or place of business, for electric search lights, or for external illumination or ornamentation of any building, or lights in the interior of stores, offices or other places of business when such stores are not open for business, excepting such lights as are necessary for the public safety, or as are required by law." Nor may lights be maintained "for excessive street lighting intended for display or advertising purposes, whether such lights are maintained by the municipality or by others."

"The only exceptions," continues Dr. Garfield's order, "apply to lights used for governmental purposes only by the United States Government or the government of any commonwealth or State, street lights used by any city or town or within any city or town under a contract with the officials thereof for such maintenance." But it expressly stated that cluster lights and "white ways" will not be permitted.

State fuel administrators are expected to note whether the order is obeyed or not. If it is not obeyed the Fuel Administrator has power to punish violators by cutting off their coal supply, and probably could bring suits in the federal courts. But in Massachusetts the State Fuel Administration is relying on voluntary cooperation, and believes punitive measures will be unnecessary. Requests to users of the lights prohibited on "lightless nights" have caused, very generally, replies assuring James J. Storrow, the State Fuel Administrator, that the order will be obeyed. The good sense of users of the lights in question, Mr. Storrow's aides say, causes them to realize that it is for their good as well as the good of everybody else that every pound of coal that can be diverted from unnecessary to necessary uses should be so diverted.

It is expected that in Boston tonight will be different from other nights, as regards illumination, along Tremont and Washington streets especially. Theater fronts will be dark, and many show windows, ordinarily illuminated, will be unappealing to the passer-by. Unnecessary advertising signs were ordered discontinued several weeks ago, and the order has been very generally obeyed. A number of big hotel signs will be among those affected by the "lightless night" order.

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WORK STARTED ON MERCHANTMAN FLEET

NEWARK, N. J.—Construction of the fleet of 150 standardized merchantmen to be built at the new shipyards here under government supervision, started today when Inspector Hunter of the Shipping Board drove the first rivet in the keel of the first vessel on the ways.

The steel used in building this fleet of merchantmen will come from hundreds of towns, all ready for quick assembling here. Each town will specialize in making a certain part, and it is believed that in this way the highest efficiency will be achieved.

MILITARY TRAINING DIRECTOR IS NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison, recently back from an inspection tour in France has today been named director of military training with headquarters here.

General Morrison's task will be to coordinate training in all national army and national guard camps. His State, street lights used by any city or town or within any city or town under a contract with the officials thereof for such maintenance." But it expressly stated that cluster lights and "white ways" will not be permitted.

FUEL TIMBER SOUGHT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—D. W. Boyer, chairman of the Cotton County Fuel Administration, has appealed to the Interior Department, through the Indian Office at Anadarko, says a correspondent of the Oklahoma at Walters, for an amendment to regulations governing the liberty of Comanche Indians to the end that fallen timber on Indian allotments along the streams of Cotton County may be sold by the Indians.

ABOUT 4500 TONS OF SUGAR ARRIVES

Boston Gets Second Large Cargo of Raw Product From New Orleans Today

About 9,000,000 pounds of raw Louisiana sugar arrived in Boston from New Orleans today and within a week the South Boston refinery is expected to be at work on it, having a large amount on the market before the holidays are over. This is the second large cargo of raw sugar purchased by the American Sugar Refining Company to tide over New England until the new Cuban crop is on the market the first of the year. A third cargo from Louisiana is understood to be loading for Boston.

Although 15 carloads of beet sugar from the west have been put on the Boston market, another quantity, amounting to about 10 carloads, is ready for distribution soon, according to Hiram H. Logan, head of the special trade committee on sugar distribution of the State Food Commission.

Mr. Logan said today that the sugar situation is being relieved gradually although the condition is being retarded by the holiday demand. He points out that the householders are trying to buy large quantities for candies and cakes, while the only way in which the condition can be made equitable will be through each person buying just for his needs.

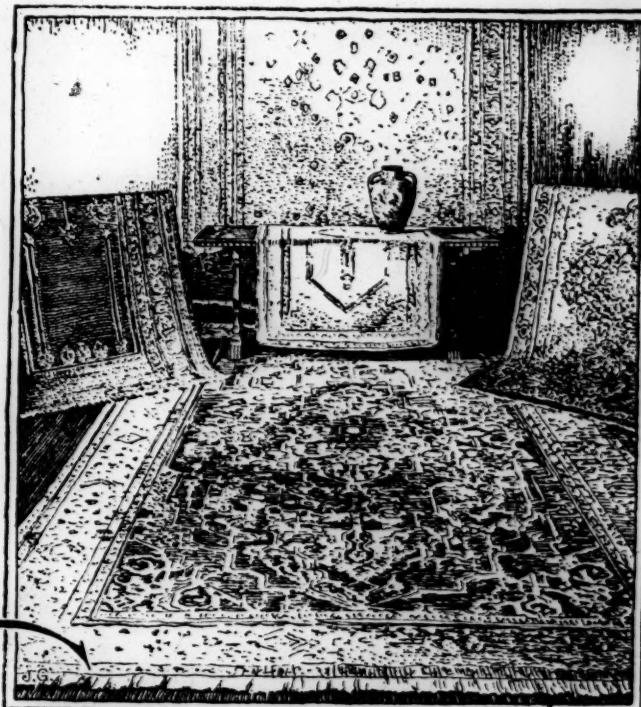
The rest of this month will probably see the arrival of more Louisiana sugar and during January the shipments of new Cuban sugars, now loading in the South, are expected to establish the sugar market on a more normal basis, say those in touch with the situation.

DRAFT REGISTRANTS ARE GIVEN ADVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Draft registrants who cannot get their questionnaires back to the local board within the required seven days are advised by Provost Marshal General Crowder to write immediately to their local board and explain the circumstances. "Local boards have been instructed to be reasonable," said General Crowder, "but to avoid dissatisfaction, explanations of delay should be made now and not at the time the questionnaire is finally sent."

Reports to General Crowder indicate that many men have to send the questionnaires to distant parts of the country to have dependents sign the supporting affidavits.

Paine's



Carpets from the East

What finer gift than Oriental rugs and carpets for Christmas? No home could have too many. Use them on the walls, tables, couches, floors. Treasures from the Far East transported to adorn modern homes. Hearth or scatter sizes, and stately carpets, in designs and colorings that rival famous paintings, ready for prompt and pleasant selection in Paine's vast collections. Prices begin at \$45. Sold with Paine's perpetual guarantee.

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Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

WORKMEN IDLE IN RIFLE FACTORIES

Editor of American Machinist Tells Investigators He Photographed Some Playing Checkers as Late as Aug. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fred H. Colvin, editor of the American Machinist, told the Senate military investigators today that an expert production engineer should be employed in charge of American munitions manufacture.

Criticizing army heads for spending "too much time on non-essentials," Mr. Colvin declared that their failure to decide on small details kept workmen idle in rifle factories. In one shop he photographed workmen playing checkers on Aug. 9.

"It was some weeks after that before the rifle orders were received by that factory," said Mr. Colvin. "I was told conditions were the same in other factories. The Government later had to pay the cost of holding these men while orders were awaited."

Mr. Colvin said that he spent 15 weeks in the Springfield Arsenal a year ago. A letter he sent to Secretary of War Baker outlining methods of speeding production was turned over to Chief of Ordnance Crozier, who wrote Mr. Colvin, sharply criticizing him for suggesting that army ordnance men didn't know their business.

"The fact is," declared Mr. Colvin, "the military men there do as well as can be expected with antiquated equipment and small training." He added that they had not any appreciation of the first essentials of manufacturing. "They have machines that are 50 years old," he said.

Insistence on unnecessary interchangeability of parts is slowing up rifle production, increasing costs and wasting materials, Mr. Colvin declared. Bayonet blades are rejected on variation of one-sixteenth of an inch from the standard.

Navy Work Reviewed

Secretary Daniels Tells Committee of Contracts for Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of the Navy Department's war work was begun on Wednesday by a subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and will continue through the Christmas recess. Secretary of Navy Daniels was the first witness summoned and he gave the committee a general review of what the navy has been doing. Avoiding, as he explained, disclosing any facts that would be of value to the enemy, he outlined the work that has already been done and the plans which have already been projected for the future, including construction. He praised highly the coordination between the personnel of the navy and the personnel of the Allies. One of the great problems, he said, was to furnish gun crews to merchant ships.

Secretary Daniels said that the sudden need for guns on merchant ships was almost overwhelming at first. "We didn't have sufficient guns," he said, "and we were driven to every expedient, even to taking small guns off battleships to put on merchant vessels. These guns were replaced as quickly as possible, of course."

Asked whether any of the gun crews on merchant vessels had been successful in defending the vessels against submarine attacks, Mr. Daniels replied, "Yes, remarkably so."

He said there are now 300,000 officers and men in the navy, and that the number of civilian employees has increased from 44,265 when the war began to 63,515 now. There are 700 women nurses in the navy, and Secretary Daniels said they are performing a wonderful work.

More than 1000 men have been promoted from the ranks to be commissioned line officers since the war began, he said, and the permanence of their commissions will depend upon their showing during the war.

The committee was very much interested in the subject of contracts for shipbuilding and supplies. Several members wanted to know the extent to which contracts were let on the cost-plus basis. Secretary Daniels told them that he frankly did not like such contracts and that whenever possible he does not make them. Of a total of 496 contracts for shore work since the war began, he said, only 62 were made on this basis. The money involved totaled \$70,317,029, of which only \$28,600,000 was for cost-plus contracts. All destroyed construction is on the cost-plus basis, he said, however, and the work is constantly scrutinized in every detail by the Board of Compensation and its representatives. This board is composed of Rear Admirals Capps, Rosseau, Taylor, Griffin and Pay Inspector Potter. All questions of cost are carefully studied by this board. Inspectors representing the board are stationed at every shipyard and every dollar spent must be approved by them. The system of checking up on cost, he said, is very thorough, and, in view of the present abnormal conditions, he affirmed his satisfaction that the Navy Department is getting the best possible return for money spent. He said that the contractors, or the majority of them, have acted in a spirit of cooperation and patriotism and that they are satisfied with fair and reasonable profits. He tolerates no profit greater than 10 per cent, he declared.

On the question of aircraft, Secretary Daniels was enthusiastic. The work of producing airplanes and divers has constantly improved, and the aviation service has been greatly strengthened and increased. The increase of materials since April, he said, has been 1400 per cent. The increase in personnel 3000 per cent and

the increase in naval training personnel 2500 per cent.

"The problem is now to get enough aircraft," he said. "Congress appropriated for aircraft \$65,000,000 and we have made all the contracts it is possible to make in this country for early delivery. We have furnished money to people to improve their facilities. Mr. Ford has turned part of his plant over to the manufacture of certain parts of aeroplanes, and other automobile manufacturers have done the same. We have erected in France a very large repair factory, and have established a number of naval stations for aircraft on the other side. Commander Cone, one of the ablest officers in the navy, has been sent abroad to have charge of the naval aircraft work."

Secretary Daniels exhibited to the members of the committee a picture of a new factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where airplane parts are made. It comprises 140,000 square feet and was finished in 90 days. He said he could not state the capacity of the plant in open session. It is large, said, but small in comparison to the vast needs just now.

Representative Fawcett of Pennsylvania asked if an account he had read that there would be available by spring 5000 fliers and 10,000 aeroplanes was correct.

"The figures are, if anything, too small," said the Secretary. "I can at least say that I have no doubt they are well within the number of fliers and aeroplanes we will have by spring. We are training thousands of fliers in the navy."

Manning of transports was inquired into by members of the committee. It was stated by the Secretary that the navy has not taken over the manning of the boats owned or chartered by the army, but that the navy is manning the 16 German vessels taken over when the United States entered the war, as well as a number of other vessels. Secretary Daniels declined to discuss the question of manning the new merchant marine with naval reserve crews, in the open session.

At the afternoon session the committee examined Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, and members of his staff. It was brought out that since April 1, this branch of the navy has made purchases aggregating \$317,000,000 without in the least changing the old system of competitive bidding and wide open publicity. Up to date 850,000 pairs of shoes have been bought.

Admiral McGowan, in a few words, was able to inform the committee exactly what his bureau has done toward cooperating with the department and with other governmental departments in the war work. He said: "There is no time now for anyone to express superstitious feelings. We must all get together and stay together until the war is won." That, he said, is what the bureau of supplies and accounts is trying to do. It is trying to perform its function in the most efficient manner and at the same time by proper cooperation to lend its assistance to any other branch of the Government that needs its help. By facts and figures the Admiral pointed out how everything had been anticipated and acted upon that would tend toward greater efficiency or would save money for the Government.

BOSTON OFFICE OF COAST SURVEY

United States Department of Commerce Announces Establishment About Jan. 1

Establishment of a Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at the Boston Custom House is announced today by the United States Department of Commerce. The announcement follows:

"To keep more directly in touch with the interests of shipping in the waters of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, will establish a suboffice in the Custom House at Boston about Jan. 1. An inspector in charge of this office, Homer P. Ritter, a commissioned officer of the survey, will be prepared to furnish information relative to the operations of this branch of the government service."

"It will be the endeavor of this sub-office to cooperate fully with steamship lines, yacht clubs, mariners, and others to the extent that dangers discovered, changes in channels, and various other kinds of information needed by the survey for keeping its nautical publications up to date shall be made available to the public as promptly as possible."

"A complete and up to date file of charts and publications relating to our coasts and surveys will be available for inspection by those interested, and the office will maintain a supply of the charts and other publications of the survey for sale at catalogue prices."

Space has been assigned for the office on the fifteenth floor, and a room has been assigned there. The civil service occupies the floor, and is temporarily using the space for the new office. The literature, charts and reports of this office have been handled by the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

GRANGERS WANT BREWING STOPPED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Representing that the brewery interests of this State are controlled by German adherents and sympathizers, and that the output of their breweries is one of the chief causes of food scarcity, inefficiency of labor and impaired factory products, the Pennsylvania State Grange, in an annual session at Williamsport, sent a message to President Wilson declaring that the time has come when further manufacture of brewed products should cease.

FIFTEEN PER CENT OF MEN TO LEAVE

Camp Devens Headquarters Announces That Approximately 4500 Soldiers Will Be Given Furloughs for the Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Fifteen per cent or approximately 4500 men stationed here will be given furloughs over the coming holiday, according to an announcement made today at division headquarters, following a conference between railroad officials and officers at this cantonment. Those remaining at camp will be given three hours' leave Dec. 25 in which to visit in the vicinity of the camp.

It was found that no special trains could be afforded for the day, this being one of the deterring factors. Arrangements are being made by the Y. M. C. A. secretaries and others from the many civic organizations devoting their efforts to the welfare of the soldiers, to provide a merry holiday for the boys. A 40-foot Christmas tree is to be erected on Boulder Hill, and many events for the entertainment of the men are being arranged.

The men who get furloughs will be those having the least demerits against them as given in the merit system which is now in vogue here. Men who have received few furloughs and have been home the least number of times will also be among those going home.

A number of men, apparently dissatisfied with the plan not to permit more than 15 per cent to go home over the holiday, have left camp without permission. It is said that those men were homebound. Maj. J. M. Wainwright, acting chief of staff, points out that, although the penalty for being absent without leave in peace times is not very severe, in war time there is no limit. When these men are apprehended, it is said, they will be returned to camp and dealt with severely.

It is estimated here that in the last 24 hours more than 1100 telegrams have been sent to New England representatives in Congress, protesting against the men being required to stay at camp over the holiday. Lieut. Col. M. N. Falls, in charge of the officers' training school to open here Jan. 5 and continue to April 5 for the training of selected drafted men and students from New England colleges, today announced his staff. Capt. Joseph Sidorowicz of the depot brigade; Second Lieut. W. H. Rumpf of the depot brigade, assistant adjutant; Capt. Burnie L. Brunson, of the quartermaster's corps, quartermaster; and Lieut. Roy B. Kenyon of the depot brigade is to be assistant quartermaster. The staff includes one major, six captains, two first lieutenants and four second lieutenants.

Announcement today was made that henceforth none of the railway mail clerks will be permitted to go back to their positions during the rush seasons. Substitutes must be provided in their places. Alternates continue to arrive here. Wednesday 19 more began their soldier training, coming to the depot brigade. Ten came from Massachusetts, three from New York, two from Maine and four from Connecticut.

Word was received here today that the supplies for the final 15 per cent of the draft, who are coming here shortly, have left the quartermaster's stores at Boston and Philadelphia, Pa. Aided by local committees working for camp welfare, and members of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, the military police of the cantonment are endeavoring to secure a fixed taxicab and jitney rate from the Ayer Railroad Station to the camp. In many instances excessive rates have been charged passengers, and complaint has been general.

If the committee succeeds in determining a fixed charge for this service, drivers who persist in asking exorbitant prices will be barred from the camp. A mammoth shoe-repairing outfit which was formerly used at Camp McGuinness at Framingham, Mass., has arrived at camp. The outfit comprises two huge trucks containing a complete repair equipment. It will first be used in the three hundred and first field artillery regiment, and later will be sent around to other organizations in camp.

A class of captains and lieutenants under the direction of Lieutenant Millet, a French attaché, assisted by Lieut. Col. C. A. Romeyn, assistant director, has been established for bomb and hand grenade work. Four pits lined with planks and sufficiently deep to conceal the throwers have been constructed, and a series of wire enclosures erected. Each man is given a box of real bombs which contain no explosives, but to make the weight correct, are filled with sand and lead. The throw is much like putting the shot, except that it is done with a swing instead of a snap. After throwing the bombs, the men are shown how to retrieve them, and they soon become proficient in casting the little projectiles.

Maj. Joseph A. Pratt has arrived from Ft. Sill, Okla., to take charge of the gas instruction. He is a graduate of a special school on gas defense, and will commence his work here at once. Corporal W. Carlton Phillips, a member of the headquarters company of the three hundred and second infantry, was placed under arrest yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J., charged with being a deserter from the national army. Before entering the service, he was employed in New Bedford, Mass. His absence dates from Dec. 2.

Artillerymen are constructing an outdoor rink between the three hundred and first and the three hundred and second artillery barracks. Fifty men are employed in the task, each of the three companies being represented, and a six-foot embankment of snow has been piled up all the way around the field. A detail of Vermont soldiers has been scouring the woods in the vicinity and quantities of pine and hemlock boughs will form a hedge around the embankment, making an effective finish for the enclosure. Two companies of the depot brigade spent last night in the trenches, and an attack by the three hundred and second machine gun battalion was a feature of interest. Other companies will take their places during the next few days, that all the men may have experience along this line.

Colonel Bushnell, an army expert who for a decade, was stationed at Ft. Bayard, Tex., made an inspection of the camp yesterday.

Lieut. Howard C. Fuller of Exeter, N. H., commanded a detail of noncommissioned officers who took the first machine gun into the trenches yesterday. The men were taught how to put it together on a machine gun emplacement, and other information of a general nature was given. No shots, however, were fired.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—There is only one change to report in the standing of the two parties in the recent elections. Victoria, another Alberta constituency has been conceded to the Liberals while there is still another uncertain seat which leaves the present standing of the parties as follows: Government 136, opposition 93, in doubt 2, deferred 4.

There are still three doubtful seats, all in the Province of Alberta, one of these being Edmonton West, in which the contest is somewhat spectacular from the personalities of the contestants. One is the Hon. Frank Oliver, a former Cabinet minister, and a staunch supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while his opponent is Brig. Gen. Greisbach, who in spite of his name, is an ardent imperialistic Canadian, who went over with the first contingent and who has been on active service ever since. He is leading Mr. Oliver by several hundred votes, but there are still a number of polls to hear from, and these are widely scattered and in somewhat inaccessible districts, and it may be several days before the result is learned.

Cabinet ministers, however, predict that when the soldiers' vote is thrown into the balance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not retain a single seat west of the Great Lakes, which, having regard to the small majorities by which the Laurierites hold the few seats they won does not seem a very extravagant claim. It is also predicted by the Unionist Party that this same vote will reverse the decision in at least five seats in Nova Scotia and three in Ontario.

In relation to this prediction, a good story comes over the cables from London. It is narrated that the Canadian soldiers both in England and on the front in France and Flanders were so worked up over the insult offered to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, when he attempted to speak at Kitchener (nee Berlin) and was howled down by a mob of hoodlums, and by the subsequent refusal of the City Council to apologize to the Premier, that they voted in thousands for the Unionist candidate "running in Kitchener."

In this constituency, Sir Robert Borden's accredited candidate, who sat in the last Parliament was defeated by a big majority, which it is, however, believed the soldiers' vote will wipe out.

It is fully anticipated that the four deferred elections will all go Unionist, and if the prediction of the turning over of small Laurierite majorities into Unionist pluralities by the soldiers' vote proves correct, then the government majority will be over 60, the largest majority any party has ever had in the history of Canada.

On the other hand, the Unionist majorities in many instances are enormous. As the Hon. F. B. Carvell, foretime a stalwart Liberal, but now a Cabinet Minister, recently said, the result is the greatest victory the real people of Canada have ever achieved. It has indeed been a victory for their depths by the great issues of the day, and rose to the occasion.

Half a dozen times in the course of his campaign, the old Liberal chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, declared, "I appeal to the soul of the people." He has his answer, an answer which will send him back to Parliament as leader of a "solid Quebec" and very little else, for it is quite possible that in the whole of Canada, Sir Wilfrid will not have more than 20 followers outside the French-Canadian Province of Quebec. As one public man remarked, Quebec has chosen to isolate herself and she has only herself to blame.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, in speaking of the results said that the Unionist victory was a notice to those who urged delay in supporting the men at the front that the people at home would not tolerate interference.

"Sir Robert Borden decided," he added, "that union government was necessary. He persisted till he got it, and yesterday's results showed he was right. His judgment, personality and

It was shown that less than 20 per cent of the milk produced in Vermont reaches the consumer as whole milk. Of the remainder, 55.41 per cent goes into butter, 22.13 per cent into cream and 3.33 per cent into cheese. Professor Storey expressed an opinion that if the price of milk at the farm in Vermont was advanced too much, sufficient amount would be diverted from the creameries to flood the Boston market.

He believed that in figuring the profit to the dairyman the cost of the entire farm, and not the dairy alone should be considered.

SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM OPPOSED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"My advice to every city in Wisconsin is to avoid putting up separate and independent buildings for continuation schools," said Superintendent C. P. Cary, regarding the proposed \$100,000 continuation school in Madison, according to a Madison dispatch to the Milwaukee Journal.

"The question brings up in an acute way the results of the battle fought in the Legislature last year," he continued. "The plan was then pointed out by the school men of the State as un-American in every sense, ill-advised and impossible. America is not ready for a peasant class of schools, or for separate and independent schools for the laboring classes. The city of Madison and every other city in the State had far better forego any state or national aid to their vocational or continuation schools than to make the absurd blunder of starting up two sets of schools, each competing for money and students."

FULLER DETAILS OF CANADA'S ELECTION

Unionists Confident of Greatly Increased Majority When the Soldiers' Vote Is Known—Change Probable in Kitchener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is only one change to report in the standing of the two parties in the recent elections. Victoria, another Alberta constituency has been conceded to the Liberals while there is still another uncertain seat which leaves the present standing of the parties as follows: Government 136, opposition 93, in doubt 2, deferred 4.

There are still three doubtful seats, all in the Province of Alberta, one of these being Edmonton West, in which the contest is somewhat spectacular from the personalities of the contestants. One is the Hon. Frank Oliver, a former Cabinet minister, and a staunch supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while his opponent is Brig. Gen. Greisbach, who in spite of his name, is an ardent imperialistic Canadian, who went over with the first contingent and who has been on active service ever since. He is leading Mr. Oliver by several hundred votes, but there are still a number of polls to hear from, and these are widely scattered and in somewhat inaccessible districts, and it may be several days before the result is learned.

Cabinet ministers, however, predict that when the soldiers' vote is thrown into the balance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not retain a single seat west of the Great Lakes, which, having regard to the small majorities by which the Laurierites hold the few seats they won does not seem a very extravagant claim. It is also predicted by the Unionist Party that this same vote will reverse the decision in at least five seats in Nova Scotia and three in Ontario.

In relation to this prediction, a good story comes over the cables from London. It is narrated that the Canadian soldiers both in England and on the front in France and Flanders were so worked up over the insult offered to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, when he attempted to speak at Kitchener (nee Berlin) and was howled down by a mob of hoodlums, and by the subsequent refusal of the City Council to apologize to the Premier, that they voted in thousands for the Unionist candidate "running in Kitchener."

In this constituency, Sir Robert Borden's accredited candidate, who sat in the last Parliament was defeated by a big majority, which it is, however, believed the soldiers' vote will wipe out.

It is fully anticipated that the four deferred elections will all go Unionist, and if the prediction of the turning over of small Laurierite majorities into Unionist pluralities by the soldiers' vote proves correct, then the government majority will be over 60, the largest majority any party has ever had in the history of Canada.

On the other hand, the Unionist majorities in many instances are enormous. As the Hon. F. B. Carvell, foretime a stalwart Liberal, but now a Cabinet Minister, recently said, the result is the greatest victory the real people of Canada have ever achieved. It has indeed been a victory for their depths by the great issues of the day, and rose to the occasion.

Half a dozen times in the course of his campaign, the old Liberal chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, declared, "I appeal to the soul of the people." He has his answer, an answer which will send him back to Parliament as leader of a "solid Quebec" and very little else, for it is quite possible that in the whole of Canada, Sir Wilfrid will not have more than 20 followers outside the French-Canadian Province of Quebec. As one public man remarked, Quebec has chosen to isolate herself and she has only herself to blame.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, in speaking of the results said that the Unionist victory was a notice to those who urged delay in supporting the men at the front that the people at home would not tolerate interference.

"Sir Robert Borden decided," he added, "that union government was necessary. He persisted till he got it, and yesterday's results showed he was right. His judgment, personality and

honesty have saved Canada from a dark age in history."

One of the features of the elections was the large number of candidates who lost their deposits. In Manitoba alone seven Laurierites out of 12 were in the position, as were 13 candidates in Toronto and York ridings, while in other parts of Canada the same unhappy experience was the lot of a number of candidates. It might be mentioned that of the 11 Ontario members who are classified as Laurierites, three of whom supported the Compulsory Military Service Act at the last session of the House.

As already stated, the returns of the overseas and the North American naval and military vote will not be counted for five or six weeks, and when the counting is completed, the results will be cable to the general returning officer in Ottawa, the counting being done in London and Paris.

The Premier has received the following cable from the Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, in reply to the cablegram sent to him by the former:

"Heartiest congratulations on your magnificent victory. Canada has set Australia a glorious example, which I trust she will follow tomorrow."

(Signed) "W. M. HUGHES."

It is unlikely that the session of Parliament will be opened until early in March next.

RESTAURANTS ARE INSPECTED

Consumers' League Reports That 20 Springfield Places Will Get A and B Rating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—After two weeks' inspection of Springfield restaurants and bakeries, Miss Lila Brown, as the representative of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, reports that out of 73 restaurants only 20 will be given the A and B rating which entitles them to the league's endorsement. Eighteen bakeries came up to the standard.

Miss Brown was aided by city inspectors whose duty ordinarily is to report cases of violation of ordinances passed to promote cleanliness. Her report praises the efficiency of the authorities. In estimating the grades of different establishments, the welfare of the workers was considered as well as that of the consumer. She found the walls and floors in kitchens good. In the A and B class the floors were frequently of tiles or concrete. Ventilation was found to be generally good.

In 45 restaurants there was artificial ventilation. About 50 per cent had acceptable dish-washing facilities. There was neglect to cover up food in a number of places. The requirements to post the working hours of women was ignored in a number of cases, and not enough time was allowed workers for meals. The conditions in bakeries was usually good, only one being in a cellar.

Those acquainted with the work of the Consumers' League, whose activities extend to several cities, praise the work which has resulted in cleaner food. The league, however, confines its connections with the food problem merely to inspection of restaurants and bakeries, and is not working along the line of conserving foods. It leaves this work to other organizations.

Owing to the fact that, in a recent bulletin, the work of the Consumers' League on food lines was embodied in a magazine article covering the work of other organizations not mentioned by name, the misunderstanding arose by which the Consumers' League was credited with work along the line of conservation of food.

Though individual members of this welfare organization are interested in conservation, the league, as a body, has not been able to engage in work in that line. Representatives of the league declare that work of that type is amply covered by others.

CONFERENCE ON FOOD WORK

A conference on the "Work of the Food Administration" is to be held for college women at 64 Bedford Street, Dec. 31, under the auspices of the food facts bureau of the Boston Women's City Club. All college women in New England are invited to attend the sessions on this day. Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, and chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Food Conservation, is to be a speaker. Mrs. James J. Storrow is to preside. Morning and afternoon sessions are to be held, while a luncheon will be served at the Women's City Club at noon.

STEEL CARGO SHIPS TO BE BUILT SOON

Construction of Ways to Begin at Portsmouth, N. H.—Corporation Is Organized

Construction of the steel and concrete ways on which the steel cargo ships for the United States Shipping Board will be built at Portsmouth, N. H., under a contract between the Atlantic Corporation and the Federal Board, is expected to start within two days. Organization of the company was accomplished in New York, on Wednesday, when the Boston and New York interests backing the enterprise convened. According to the Boston law firm handling the affairs of the corporation for the present, the Shipping Board has awarded the new business concern contracts for 10 steel cargo ships of the standard 8800-ton dimensions.

This is said to be the first contract for the construction of steel ships under the auspices of the Government, given any shipyard north of Connecticut. The Atlantic Corporation has taken over property in Portsmouth, near an old wooden shipbuilding yard, from which many of the old schooners which carried the United States flag to all parts of the world were launched.

The plant of the Publishers Paper Company at Portsmouth, which is the location for the new ships, is fitted for its new duties already as it includes office buildings, machine shops, boiler and plate rooms and repair shops.

BREAD SELLING ORDER IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Action on the part of Charles G. Johnson, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, in requiring all bakers to supply conveniences for selling bread at retail and at retail prices, should have a tendency to eliminate the middleman and to keep the price of bread down, according to the office of the San Francisco Sealer of Weights and Measures. This action by the State Superintendent followed what M. J. Walsh, of the San Francisco office of the sealer of weights and measures, described as an apparent attempt on the part of the wholesale bakers and retail grocers to fix the price of bread at 10 cents a loaf. The State Superintendent's order, sent to his deputies and weights' and measures' officials throughout the State was, in part, as follows:

"You will remove every visible restraint from free and liberal competition and there shall be no combinations or restraints which have a tendency to increase the price of bread. "You will cause every wholesale baker in your jurisdiction to establish a retail price of bread at the bakery door which the public may avail themselves of should they so desire."

In order to assist in putting this order more fully into effect the San Francisco Sealer of Weights and Measures publishes, against the protest of the Retail Grocers Association, the names and addresses of those bakers and retailers who sell bread for less than 10 cents a loaf.

The office of sealer of weights and measures claims that eight cents a loaf for the 16-ounce loaf made by the government formula, gives the producer and retailer a sufficient profit.

HIGH FISH PRICES ARE CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Sharp criticism of retailers who are selling fish for 25 and 30 cents a pound has been voiced here by R. H. Siddoway, State Fish and Game Commissioner. There is enough fish in Utah Lake, he says, to furnish every family in the State with a meal twice or three times a week.

"The price of fish has got to come down in Salt Lake," said Mr. Siddoway. "It is nothing less than extortion to charge 25 cents a pound for halibut, which a year ago was being retailed here at 8 cents. The cost of fishing, the handling of the fish and the general labor involved certainly have not increased 300 per cent in a year. At the most it has not increased 25 per cent and there is no justice in the present high prices."

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ARGENTINA, PLATE RIVER AND URUGUAY

Unsettled Dispute Between the Two Countries Over Channels Is Renewed by Statements Attributed to Foreign Minister

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The old but unsettled dispute between Uruguay and Argentina over the jurisdiction of the River Plate, has been renewed by statements which have been attributed to the Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs in a speech delivered at the secret session of Congress, which voted to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Dr. Brum, the Minister in question, is quoted as saying that among the circumstances that prompted Uruguay to join the Allies are the material advantages which will accrue to Uruguay by such a policy. He is quoted further as saying that one of the principal advantages is the recognition of Uruguayan sovereignty by the large nations which are now leading the Allies, and that Uruguay as a small nation situated between two larger ones must seek a balance of force to resist the hegemony of Argentina, with which nation, he said, Uruguay still has questions that have not been definitely settled.

This balance of force, he said, had been obtained for Uruguay by its joining the United States and Brazil in the present world conflict.

The Argentine press has commented widely on this speech and on the fact that the Uruguayan Minister should have referred to international questions with Argentina at the time that he was asking Congress to break off relations with Germany.

The unsettled questions refer to those relating to the River Plate. The Argentine Government always has maintained that the River Plate is an Argentine river clear to the Uruguayan shore, while Uruguay has claimed sovereignty to the middle of the channel. This question, of late years, has been largely dropped, and it is known that it is not improbable that, in the case of war, or the declaration of a state of belligerency by either Uruguay or Argentina against some other country, this question of river jurisdiction would be reopened if there was any discord between Argentina and Uruguay about the belligerency of the other. It is this fact that gives such great importance to the declarations which have been accredited to Dr. Brum.

This question of the jurisdiction of the River Plate dates back first to the old rivalry between Spain and Portugal in seeking to dominate South America, and later to the rivalry between the monarchy of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, which latter represented the democratic form of government. Uruguay, at that time, was one of the provinces of the River Plate, which later became the Argentine Republic.

The Portuguese in Brazil wanted Uruguay in order to extend their territory to the River Plate, and under the Emperor Pedro, Uruguay was fortified by the Brazilians clear to Colonia, about 30 miles across the river from Buenos Aires. In 1828, Brazil and Argentina engaged in war. After a brief campaign, which led to the Argentine victory at Ituzaingo, the two nations signed a treaty of peace, through the intermediary efforts of the British Minister, which established Uruguay as an independent nation, the independence being guaranteed by both Brazil and Argentina.

The treaty of peace established the northern boundaries of Uruguay as the shores of the Cuareim and Jaguaron rivers, and the southern boundaries as the coast of the River Plate, thus leaving the newly formed republic without any river outlets of its own. However, in those days Uruguay and Argentina were more like two members of the same family than two separate nations.

Later, however, there arose a spirit of autonomy in Uruguay, and the new republic began her claims to one-half of the river which surrounded her. This was a very natural claim, though not a legal one under the treaty which established Uruguay, and Argentina never accepted them on the part of the Uruguayan Government.

The River Plate is a gateway to the Uruguayan and Parana rivers, and Argentina has always insisted that, as a question of security, the Plate could not be trusted to a small nation. Another reason Argentina has refused to consider these claims is that the navigable channel of the Plate is closest to the Uruguayan shore, where there is a deep river bed of stone, whereas, on the Argentine side the river bed is earth, which rises nearly to the surface of the river. The force of the Uruguayan and Parana rivers, each nearly 2500 kilometers long, forces the channel over toward the Uruguayan side instead of running through the middle as might be expected.

International practice has recognized two theories in allotting the jurisdiction of inland waters. One is to divide the river in the middle, the other is to divide it in mid-channel.

The first method would deprive Argentina of deep water and completely cut off the part of Buenos Aires from the sea.

The second method would give Argentina the most water, but Uruguay would always have free access to the Parana and Uruguayan rivers, and have jurisdiction over the island of Martin Garcia, which is the military key to the confluence of these two rivers, and is now fortified by the Argentine Government.

Still another theory has been con-

sidered regarding the jurisdiction of the River Plate, and that is that it be made international, Argentina and Uruguay to have jurisdiction over the waters within three miles of their shores. This proposal has always been vigorously opposed by Argentina on the ground that the Plate estuary is not a sea but a body of fresh water. Some Argentine internationalists believe that Uruguay should be granted complete jurisdiction over that part of her coast which is really washed by the sea, but they demand at least one-half the channel of the River Plate, regardless of its distance from Uruguayan territory.

These pretensions on the part of Uruguay did not exist until very recently, indeed at a time of the famous fishing disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

A few years ago the question was brought vividly before the world when Antonio Bacheri, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Uruguay, provoked an international incident which permitted him to make a formal claim regarding Uruguay's jurisdiction of the Plate waters. A ship met with an accident near the island of Martin Garcia close to the Uruguayan shore, and the Argentine naval forces, acting in their capacity as maritime guards, were sent out from Martin Garcia to save the crew. The Government of Uruguay protested against this action and claimed that Argentina had exceeded her authority by sending forces into Uruguay's waters. Argentina refused to consider this claim, stating that she had acted as always, within her own jurisdiction, in policing the waters of the River Plate. The Government refused to either satisfy or consider the Uruguayan claims, and the question has since been in suspense as Uruguay did not insist upon her claims. Uruguay has talked constantly since that time, however, of arbitrating the question of the jurisdiction of the Plate, but has not formally proposed this arbitration to the Argentine Government.

Much of Uruguay's pretensions on this question have been the result of the Brazilian activities which were directed by Rio Branco while he was Minister of Foreign Affairs for Brazil. In order to gain Uruguay's friendship and agreement to Brazil's foreign policies, Rio Branco granted Uruguay's old desire for river sovereignty, and gave Uruguay jurisdiction over the Cuareim and Jaguaron rivers to the middle of their channels. This was done in 1908 and in making the concession, Rio Branco said he considered Uruguay's claims to be just ones. These rivers, however, are only 200 or 300 meters wide and Argentina refused to permit this precedent to change her policy toward the Plate estuary.

At that time Uruguay's claims were firmly resisted by all Argentine statesmen, so that Uruguay made little progress. Later, however, in arbitrating the claims between the two countries, President Harrison of the United States established a boundary which gave most of the territory to Brazil because it was populated almost entirely by Brazilians and no documents had been left over by the Spaniards or Portuguese to show a definite line, as this country was covered by wild brush lands at the time of the Spanish and Portuguese colonization.

Another circumstance which stood in the way of a serious conflict between Uruguay and Argentina was the system of armed peace that was established in South America about 1903, when Brazil and Argentina began building navies and increasing their armies to match each other. Brazil at this time was backing all claims made by Uruguay against Argentina, but the River Plate question later lost interest in Uruguay when the new governors of Uruguay saw that Brazil's approval and apparent friendship was caused by Brazil's own private interest. Uruguay then decided that the difference in race, customs and language of the two countries prevented a close union, and so weakened in her friendship toward Brazil, and finally dropped the Plate question entirely in 1910, after Argentina had sent a special mission to Uruguay to express Argentina's sympathy and accord with the Uruguayan Government. At the time Uruguay dropped this question Argentina sought to prevent its repetition by declaring the River Plate to be free for the navigation of all flags in time of peace, and this declaration was guaranteed by England. Argentina reserved the right, however, to close the river in time of any trouble which might necessitate maritime policing. No protocol was ever established between Uruguay and Argentina over this question, and the two countries have remained in harmony, which was maintained by the spirit of friendship between the two republics.

WHEATEN AND BARLEY BREAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At a recent meeting of bakers and millers held in this city for the purpose of solving the nation's bread problem, it was pointed out that if 25 per cent of barley flour was used in the making of bread, 250,000 bushels of wheat could be saved annually in Toronto alone, and if the practice were general throughout the Dominion, the saving would be enormous. In view of this, the Government is now being asked to take over the entire barley crop in order that manufacturers and consumers alike may be protected. The Campbell Milling Company, one of the largest flour manufacturers in Canada, at the suggestion of Professor Harcourt of the Agricultural College, Guelph, has turned out some 200 bags of flour, 75 per cent wheat and 25 per cent barley, from which the very finest samples of bread have been produced. The Food Controller is investigating the matter and it is probable that the use of flour, a large portion of which consists of barley, oats, buckwheat, corn and rye, may be made compulsory. Canada's barley crop last year was estimated at 130,000,000 bushels, the greater part of it being for malting purposes.

RETURN OF LIQUOR CANTEN SOUGHT

Prohibition Leaders Warn of Campaign by Brewers and Distillers to Place Intoxicants Within Reach of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prohibition leaders in this city warn the public anew that the utterances of liquor journals of late, and evidences now cropping out in the public press, show that the liquor interests, far from realizing the discretion which should characterize them at this time, are even now launching a campaign for the return of the liquor canteen to the army.

The State Anti-Saloon League makes the direct charge that Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey is taking occasion to further this movement in his public addresses.

"While all the evidence," says the league, "shows that the one thing to do is to accomplish complete national prohibition, these ruinous and treasonable influences are setting about a further stabbing in the back of the American military and naval forces. The prohibition reform cannot halt where it now is, but must go on to its complete consummation. To falter now means to fail for a generation, while to press on means to fulfill the heaped-up hope of the last 100 years. We must not fail, we dare not fail. That alternative is too black and fearful to be even thinkable. Now is the time for such unified effort as shall carry this issue to complete and immediate triumph."

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STATES PREPARE FOR INDORSEMENT OF PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

The matter comes before that body. Governor Hobbs now has under consideration the matter of calling a special session to consider the report of the efficiency committee that has been investigating the state government with a view to recommending a new fiscal system, but he is yet undecided. If he should call a special session about February, as is generally expected, it is assured that the federal amendment will be ratified at that time. However, if he should decide not to call a special session before the regular session in 1919, it is probable that the newly elected House might oppose national-wide prohibition and decline to ratify the amendment, but that possibility is remote.

Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan Anti-Saloon League has already begun a campaign for the election of state senators and representatives pledged to vote for the ratification of the amendment to the United States Constitution providing for national prohibition.

Michigan has adopted state prohibition, which goes into effect May 1, 1918, and dry county organizations have been kept more or less intact to aid in enforcement of the new liquor code. They are, therefore, ready to campaign for dry candidates in the primaries of next August.

Secretaries of the House and Senate have ruled that only a majority vote of the Michigan Legislature is necessary for ratification, and dry leaders are therefore confident they will win easily.

The next session of the Michigan Legislature convenes in January, 1919, but Gov. Albert E. Sleeper may call a special session to take up a proposed budget system of finances and railway legislation, in which case Michigan might ratify the dry amendment early in 1918.

Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska's legislative vote will be a ratification of the national prohibition constitutional amendment. The state constitutional amendment was adopted by 30,000 majority, and the workings of the law have been so satisfactory that prohibition is firmly established in public favor. The state Senate, the personnel of which will be entirely changed before the next session, was wet, but half of its members were elected on pledges to abide by the popular vote. Prohibition leaders will have a thorough organization and will force a direct line upon the liquor issue to insure control of both houses next year, and are confident of success.

Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Judging from the tendencies of the Tennessee Legislature in the past six years, during which time the State has gone through all the stages from wet to bone dry, the next Tennessee Legislature will undoubtedly ratify the national prohibition amendment just adopted by Congress, according to R. R. Ellis, leader of the local prohibition forces, and Judge G. T. Fitzhugh, recent chairman of the Hobson rally in Memphis, there is every prospect for the adoption of national prohibition in Tennessee. Should Governor Rye call a special session for any purpose, the matter of the Constitutional amendment will doubtless be included in the call.

Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Legislature would ratify the national prohibition amendment almost without a dissenting vote. It passed the present bone-dry legislation, which prohibits anyone to have liquor in his home for any purpose. There is a demand that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature this winter, rather than wait until 1919 for Kansas to ratify the amendment. The Governor has not decided what will be done. The Senate remains the same, but a new House will be chosen next fall. Prohibition has been a policy in Kansas for 36 years, and is now so firmly established that it is not believed possible for the brewery interests to organize the State sufficiently to elect House members who would block ratification.

Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The prospect for Illinois voting favorably on the national prohibition amendment when its Legislature convenes in regular session in January, 1919, is good. There are enough dry holdover members in the Senate to make ratification there certain. The whole question is in the House. Last winter the drys were within six members of controlling that body. E. J. Davis, Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said on Wednesday, the drys were certain to elect enough to the lower house to win. Former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon's vote for prohibition is felt to signify much as to the Illinois outcome.

Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—There is little doubt that the Kentucky Legislature, which meets Jan. 1, 1918, will ratify the National Prohibition Amendment,

though there may be some delay owing to the fact that the Legislature is already pledged to pass a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition, and liquor advocates may try to confuse the issues. Dr. J. A. Alexander, president of the Democratic Forward League, which has been active in pushing prohibition legislation, declares that not only will the state-wide bill pass, but that the federal amendment will also be ratified. The general opinion is that there will be no serious trouble in putting the measure through promptly, so that Kentucky may be the first state to ratify.

Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin dry forces say that they have very good chances of bringing about a ratification of the prohibition national amendment in this State. The campaign is now under way to elect a dry Governor and a dry Legislature. While this was started primarily as a state measure, it will fit in well with the new condition created by the passage of the amendment. The dry forces are well-organized, especially in the rural sections of the State.

A great part of Wisconsin is already dry, and those counties that are dry will send dry legislators without fail. In many of the counties now classed as wet the dry candidates will win, it is believed, as great care is being exercised to elect the strongest possible candidates for the next election.

The drys may not succeed in electing a Governor pledged to the dry program, but it is believed that they can elect a Governor who will keep hands off and let the Legislature decide on the amendment, unhampered by gubernatorial influence. The hardest fight will come in Milwaukee and other Lake ports where an attempt is being made to array all labor interests on the side of the wets.

Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The consensus of opinion in Ohio is that a close and vigorous contest would result were the national prohibition amendment placed before the Ohio Legislature today for adoption or rejection. Neither side, wet nor dry, makes positive claims. Graham P. Hunt, legal representative of the wets, says he is not certain, but believes that the wets would defeat the amendment. He also says that whatever action the Legislature takes would be of little moment, as a referendum would be secured and the people vote as they have done three times in recent years.

Charles L. Swain, former speaker of the Ohio House, and a dry leader, says that the House has 8 to 10 majority in favor of the drys, while the Senate is almost evenly divided. He declares that he does not believe a referendum could be taken on a constitutional amendment which Congress provides shall be passed upon by state legislatures. He also says he doubts whether the wets would undertake an extensive referendum which might prove futile, even if successful.

New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the New Jersey Legislature is expected within two or three years. Prohibition leaders expect this State will be one of the first to take this step.

More than two-thirds of the new state Senate and 35 of the 60 members of the Assembly were elected pledged to vote for a local option law, and a plank favoring such a law has been placed in the platform of the Republican Party. That party in the last election was not supported by the brewers, and the party, it is said, has at last discovered that brewery support is not an asset but a liability. This situation, and the fact that passage of the local option law is expected at the next session are taken as indications that this State will be in the first rank of those ratifying the national amendment.

Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The prohibition amendment is not to be acted on in Montana until the regular session of the State Legislature begins on Jan. 2, 1919. Montana voted dry in the election of November, 1916, by an overwhelming majority and there is nothing to indicate that the sentiment has been reversed.

It is therefore probable that the Legislature will adopt the amendment a year from now with but little opposition. Montana becomes dry midnight, Dec. 31, 1918. An effort will probably be made to overthrow this dry law at the election next November by initiative, but there is little likelihood that the wets will win.

SHIP BUILDING AT TAMPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—Ten steel ships with a tonnage of 9500 each are to be built at Tampa at a cost of \$16,000,000 to \$18,000,000 within the next three years by the Oscar Daniels & Co. of New York, who recently secured a three years lease on the Tampa Ship Building and Engineering Company's plant. Several thousand men will eventually be employed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING

Prof. George C. Whipple addressed a patriotic meeting at Huntington Hall this afternoon under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and 10 other organizations of women. Professor Whipple was sent by President Wilson as a special envoy to Russia. He went by way of Japan and Siberia and this afternoon told of some of his experiences and observations.

PETITION FOR DRY CHICAGO GROWING

Campaign on to Obtain Required Signatures to Assure Submission of Question to Voters at the Coming Spring Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Efforts are now being multiplied by the Dry Chicago Federation to bring to assurance of success before the holidays the endeavor to hold a local option election for Chicago in April of next year. The immediate goal is the obtaining of the 106,000 signatures to a dry petition asking the election. Hope runs high that before the time for filing the petition this number may be greatly exceeded.

Organization work in the residential districts is now coming to a conclusion, to be followed by the drive through the business district. The finish of this campaign is expected to give the managers of the federation, who have now been working many months laying the foundations for a wet and dry election, some accurate knowledge as they enter the new year as to just what the prospects are for the chance to vote Chicago dry.

It is estimated by the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation, that about half of the required 106,000 names have been secured through the organization method, taking in wards, precincts, and blocks. For the next phase of the petition campaign, the dry federation turned to the national offices of the Prohibition Party, situated here, asking the Prohibitionists to take charge of the work in the business district and among the big business establishments. H. P. Faris, treasurer of the party and a familiar figure in all Prohibition Party gatherings, volunteered his services as organizer of the downtown campaign, coming on from his home in Clinton, Mo., for the purpose. He formed a number of teams of 10 men each to scour the loop and adjacent centers. Preparatory to this effort, 2000 letters were sent out asking permission for canvassers to go through establishments.

Petitions were placed in the hands of 900 pastors of Chicago churches, and sent to 700 women of the Woman's Church Federation; and in addition every official in the Cook County Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering some 400, it is said at dry federation headquarters, was given a petition with a letter.

Commenting on the prospects of the big effort to secure the necessary signatures, the Rev. Mr. Yarrow said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "I think we have every reason to go over the number we need, but it will not be done unless tremendous big pressure is brought to bear. I am very hopeful."

The importance of a vote making Chicago dry was brought out forcibly by William Jennings Bryan speaking here a short time ago in behalf of the efforts of the Dry Chicago Federation. He said a dry Chicago next spring would mean a dry nation in a very few years. The dry workers here are encouraged in their work by the tremendous significance of a local victory over the saloon.

STEPS TO DEVELOP GEORGIA PORT TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Extensive plans have been made for the development of Port Wentworth, near Savannah, at which place is located the only sugar refining plant between Philadelphia and New Orleans, a large shipbuilding plant where 20 composite steel and wood vessels for the government shipyard are being constructed, one of the largest lumber mills in the South, a pulp mill, a barrel factory and a number of lesser industries.

The town is of quick growth and presents many problems. To solve some of these a party of interested business men and capitalists from the Eastern cities recently visited Port Wentworth and one of them, William Minot of Boston, said afterward that one of the first things to do was to improve the water, railroad and trolley transportation. He pointed out that the waterfront is capable of, to receive freight in small lots from the various enterprises at the terminal, sort it, ship it in carload lots to destination. The community life of the town is being developed. There will soon be 15,000 inhabitants, it is said, and these will be given improved schools, playgrounds, a visiting agent, a library and social welfare facilities.

FOOD HOARDING IN OKLAHOMA CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Complaints have been made to Stratton D. Brooks, Food Administrator for Oklahoma, that individuals in many parts of the State are buying food supplies in excess of their immediate needs. As a result, Mr. Brooks has sent out letters to chairmen of all county councils of defense asking them to investigate conditions in their respective counties and to take steps to check hoarding.

"Single individuals have purchased as much as 2000 pounds of flour," say the letters to the defense council chairmen. "Such hoarding is contrary to public policy and probably punishable by law. Any retailer or producer who persistently fills such orders will find himself unable to obtain a restock, because mills and wholesalers, under the license regu-

lations, are not allowed to supply any retailer in excess of his usual and ordinary demands."

The State Food Administration is to conduct a wheat substitute campaign in Oklahoma, beginning in January. Miss Emma Chandler, home economics director of the Food Administration, will conduct demonstrations throughout the State on the use of wheat substitutes in cooking. Hotels and restaurants will be asked to make free use of such things as sweet potatoes, kaffirs, corn meal and peanuts in the making of bread, pastries and other food articles where the flour element enters. It will be pointed out that Oklahoma is especially prolific in the production of these substitutes, and should generally utilize them in order to save as much wheat as possible.

CONSERVATION OF MAN POWER NEED

Professor Carver of Harvard Says the People Should Stop Buying Unnecessary Things

Man power is the main question of the war which must be solved satisfactorily to insure victory, and as the conservation of labor would mean increased man power, one of the problems facing the United States is to differentiate between essential and unessential industries, says Dr. Thomas I. Carver, professor of political economy, at Harvard in a recent issue of the Harvard Crimson. He said, in part:

"One very important reason why it is difficult to get capital and labor enough for the war industries, the industries which are indispensable, is that capital and labor are so profitably employed in unnecessary industries. The reason they are so profitably employed in the unnecessary industries is because we are spending so much for unnecessary things. If each and every one of us would stop spending money for anything which was not absolutely necessary, there would be no inducement for capital and labor to carry on the unnecessary industries. There is no more elementary and fundamental truth in the whole field of war economy than that every time we spend a dollar for an unnecessary thing we are offering that dollar as an inducement for somebody to remain in an unnecessary industry. We are literally bidding against the Government and trying to keep men out of the war industries. We need not be deterred from economizing by the fear that some unnecessary things which are already produced may go to waste."

"It is very important that every one who sees the point of this argument should respond at once. There will be plenty of dullards who do not see the connection between the spending of their money and the lack of man power for the necessary industries, to use up all the supplies of unnecessary things that are now on the market. As fast as they can be made to see the light, they must be persuaded likewise to cut down their consumption. Eventually, by this slow process, vast economies in man power can be effected without any crisis."

"It is hardly necessary to catalogue all the unnecessary things which might be eliminated. Confectionery, alcohol and tobacco would probably deserve a place in any such catalogue. A good many standard articles of consumption are made unnecessarily expensive by having too much work done upon them, thus wasting man power. Goods which are done up in packages instead of being sold in bulk involve a great deal of wasted labor."

SALE OF ALL COAL BY WEIGHT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry Moskowitz, city market commissioner, has appealed to Frank L. Dowling, president of the Board of Aldermen, for the passage of a city ordinance requiring the sale of coal by weight.

Dr. Moskowitz stated that small coal dealers are taking advantage of the coal shortage and are selling coal by measures of indifferent weight at prices that range from \$20 to \$30 a ton. He also claims that inferior grades of coal are being sold to the poor who have to buy by the bucketful. It is said the fuel administrators in the five boroughs of the city agree with Dr. Moskowitz and will send similar letters to the Board of Aldermen requesting the passage of the ordinance. Investigators have found that the average cellar coal dealer's gross profits are \$32.23 a week. Eighty coal dealers of 165 dealers visited reported a shortage of coal which was particularly evident in Brooklyn. Efforts are being made to see if fuel administrators cannot control the cellar coal dealer. Reeve Schley, fuel administrator for Manhattan, said that when the supply becomes normal he hopes to make it possible for poor consumers to get their small amount of coal at the rate of \$9.00 a ton.

PATRIOTIC RALLIES

A series of three patriotic rallies is to be conducted in Tremont Temple on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening for the benefit of the war service fund of the B. Y. M. C. U. Singing of soldier and sailor songs adapted to the times will be a feature and on Saturday evening the Mendelssohn Singers will appear. A navy orchestra and Organist E. Russell Sanborn will provide instrumental music. Motion pictures will relate to the war. A 15-minute address will be given at each rally as follows: Friday evening, Mrs. A. J. George, "Red Cross Service"; Saturday afternoon, John E. Hannigan of the Legal Advisory Board, "Points of Interest Concerning the Selective Draft"; Saturday evening, George B. Gallup, "Bright Side of the War."

STRIKE SITUATION SETTLEMENT NEAR

Commission Obtains Agreement Which Averts General Tie-up by Twin City Local Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Steps were taken on Wednesday by President Wilson's Labor Commission in Industrial Disputes which are likely to avert any further trouble in the Twin Cities growing out of a dispute between the carmen's union and the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. An agreement was signed by the commission, which is headed by W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor and heads of the local unions, recalling the order for a general sympathetic strike issued 10 days ago. The order has been suspended by the union since the announcement that the federal commission would investigate.

This action leaves the commission free to settle the street car labor trouble without danger of interference by the other unions in provoking a general tie-up of industry here. A report on the carmen's dispute will be formulated in Washington and recommendations made for its settlement. The commission left on Wednesday night for the capital.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lord Burnham, M. P., who is Hon. Colonel of the Royal Bucks Hussars, T. D., and has been mentioned in The London Gazette for valuable services rendered in connection with the war, is, of course, the proprietor of The Daily Telegraph, one of the leading London newspapers, which was founded by his father, a man of commanding business ability and remarkable judgment. Lord Burnham's conduct of his journal during the war has been, throughout, characterized by its public-spirited policy. At the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-French Society, which took place recently in London, Lord Burnham presided, and on that occasion as a graceful act of courtesy to the Allies across St. George's Channel, he addressed the audience in French. He is a man of unquestionable energy, and is possessed of a remarkable memory, besides being an easy and vigorous speaker. Lord Burnham was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and first entered politics in 1885, when he was returned to the House of Commons as Conservative member for West St. Pancras.

Major-General George W. Goethals, U. S. A., who has been recalled to active service and named as "acting quartermaster-general" of the United States Army, to follow Major-General Sharpe, who has been detailed to the War Council, has international fame as administrator of the Panama Canal Zone, and engineer in charge of construction of the interoceanic canal, which when built and first used, was deemed one of the triumphs of man, and one of the proofs of the wisdom of trusting the construction of vast national engineering enterprises to trained experts. For Colonel Goethals, as he was then, when selected by President Roosevelt for the supervisory task, had justified the expectations he aroused when a student at West Point military academy, and had won fame in the national service as a successful engineer and builder of national works on the inland waters of the country. More recently, since his completion of the Panama canal, he has served two masters, one federal and one state. For a time he was in charge of the construction of vessels by the Shipping Board, but issues of authority between him and civilian collaborators led to his retirement. The State of New Jersey recently has been profiting by his professional advice as a builder of state roads, in a campaign for fine highways which that progressive State has undertaken for the benefit of users of motors. Now, the necessities of war are calling General Goethals back into the army, to a post where he will have a chance to show his driving power in the direction of getting munitions of war made swiftly, and in sufficient volume.

Professor Evarts Boutell Greene, who is to be chairman of the National Board for Historic Service, is professor of history in the University of Illinois, at Urbana, and dean of its college of literature and arts. The organization which he will head while the war lasts is made up chiefly of teachers of history in the colleges and universities of the United States. It is unofficial, voluntary, and unremunerated. By its formal agents, a chairman and a secretary, it will keep the members in touch with State and national governments, and serve in any way possible to educate the public to see the real issues of the war. In addition it will supervise the collection and preservation of all such material as will serve the historians, of today and tomorrow, who may write about the part of the nation in the war. Professor Greene comes of a family that has been notable in the history of Japanese-American relations, his father being one of the missionary statesmen sent to Japan soon after it was opened to outsiders. Professor Greene holds important positions in Illinois, as director of the State's historical library and arranger of the State's historical celebrations. He is secretary of the council of the American Historical Association.

Frans Sigel, president of the organization called The Friends of the German Democracy, who is issuing an appeal to Germans in the United States to come out into the open as supporters of the United States, in its purpose to aid the creation of a more democratic form of government in Germany, with which the Entente Powers can make a "safe" peace, is the son of Gen. Frans Sigel. The latter was one of the ablest and most thoroughly Americanized of the Germans who fled to the United States as

liberals, following the vain effort, in 1848, to modernize and popularize the trend of political evolution in the German states. Of this company of immigrants the most important member, no doubt, was Carl Schurz, later a United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior. Gen. Frans Sigel not only did much to align the Germans of the upper Mississippi Valley on the side of the North in the Civil War; he also was a clever leader of military forces that helped to hold Missouri and the region of the Middle West against the attacks of the Confederate forces, military and civilian.

E. H. Sothern, who is going to Europe to make a "survey" of the amusement and recreational needs of the military and naval forces of the United States, will go with a commission from the Y. M. C. A. War Council. Mr. Sothern, who has volunteered his services, is one of the best-known and most respected actors of the country. His father was the famous English player, Edward A. Sothern of Lord Dunderbary fame and the son first made his appearance in the United States playing a minor part in his father's company. He has steadily risen in the importance of roles assumed and the significance of the plays presented, either under the management of renowned managers or in his own productions. For many years, up to the date of his wife's formal retirement from the stage, he and she (Julia Marlowe) toured the country acting some of the best of the Shakespearean plays, and won a popular support not duplicated since the days of Edwin Booth. Mr. Sothern is a versatile player, doing admirable work in plays as different as "If I Were King," "Hauptmann's 'Sunken Bell,'" and "As You Like It." He has recently written his reminiscences, and they make a volume readable and enlightening.

NEW INCOME TAX LAWS DISCUSSED

Public meetings at which the details of the new federal income tax laws are discussed are being held daily at the Massachusetts State House under the direction of the Internal Revenue office at Boston. The meetings, which start at 9:30 a. m., are to be continued until Jan. 1, according to Collector John F. Malley. These meetings are intended primarily for the inspectors who are to be sent to all parts of the State to help individuals make out their tax returns, but the public is invited to attend the daily sessions.

Numerous bankers and lawyers were present at the opening meeting, at which Collector Malley explained the broad details of the law. He stated that the income tax laws, in conjunction with the war income tax law, make it necessary for returns to be filed by single men with incomes of \$1000 or more annually, and by married men with incomes of \$2000 or more. A married man can claim exemption of \$200 for each minor child. The taxable year ends on Dec. 31, and returns must be made before March 1.

BUDGET COMMISSIONER NAMED

Rupert S. Carven was appointed budget commissioner for the city of Boston at a salary of \$5000 a year by Mayor Curley late Wednesday. Mr. Carven, for more than a year, has been acting budget commissioner at a salary of \$3500. Last July the City Council unanimously adopted an ordinance establishing the position of budget commissioner and fixing the salary. Mr. Carven's name has been sent to the Civil Service Commission for certification.

MANY ARTICLES DESIRED

England, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland and India are among the countries calling upon United States manufacturers to supply them with immediate needs, and exhibits of some of the articles desired are on display today at the local office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They include knitting machines, needles, water proof cloth, plumbing supplies, carriage knobs, little brass fasteners and moccasins.

WOOD ALCOHOL TO BE SEIZED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire output of wood alcohol of the United States is to be taken over immediately by the Government under an agreement with the distillers announced by the War Industries Board. Private consumers will be supplied on licenses issued by the priorities board.

HOLIDAY MAIL BREAKS RECORD

Army of Postmen Engaged in Its Delivery — Chicago Figures Show Immense Business

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three hundred thousand postmen are working night and day to deliver America's holiday mail—the biggest in history—by Christmas eve. "And if they succeed," said Assistant Postmaster-General Otto Praeger today, "it will be because America did its holiday mailing early."

Mail movement records have been surpassed since mid-November. Mr. Praeger said. Billions of bundles, boxes, packages and letters have been forwarded to their destinations, despite war-time obstacles. Whole trains of cars, units of the carefully worked-out mail transportation program, have been commandeered by the Government. Merchants have heavily taxed the parcel post by breaking up large express shipments on account of express congestion. Tons upon tons of government war mail have been added to the postal work of distribution.

"And yet," said Mr. Praeger, "reports from all 15 postal divisions in the country show there is no congestion anywhere so far."

As showing the enormity of the task accomplished, Mr. Praeger declared that America's post offices have handled every day since Nov. 15 a volume of mail equal to the peak load of Christmas week last year, which was the greatest ever handled by the department.

"A telegram from the Chicago postmaster today," said Mr. Praeger, "tells us that on the night of Dec. 17 between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. 997 tons of parcel post packages alone passed through that office. That is 100 full carloads of mail. It does not include the day's run. That is the situation everywhere."

To get away with this unprecedented job, the Government added 3000 men to its force of 19,000 railway mail clerks. It has used through mail trains from coast to coast. It has relieved congestion in transfer centers by filling fast coastwise ships with mail and shooting them from one end of the United States to the other on both coasts, thus saving transfer centers from two to seven cars a day each, ever since Dec. 1.

"America's Christmas mail will be at its front door by Christmas eve," Mr. Praeger said.

BOSTON AS PORT OF EMBARKATION

Resolutions asking the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Government to take steps toward making Boston a port of embarkation for soldiers and sailors bound for overseas, and toward making the railroads of New England efficient carriers for freight and passengers, were adopted yesterday at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Hotel Brunswick. The resolutions pointed out that the sea voyage would be shortened. They recommended that, if railroad fares or freight rates are raised as an emergency measure, they should be reduced when this emergency has passed, and it was asked that no discrimination be made against New England as compared with other Atlantic states, upon goods coming from the West. John Ritchie Jr., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, read a paper telling of the achievements of this institution in the war.

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Bay State Street Railway Compelled to Cut Service Now

Lack of Coal

The Bay State Street Railway Company is short of coal and must cut down its service largely, except in rush hours, and some cut in rush hour service may be necessary. This action is taken at the request of the United States Fuel Administrator, and of Mr. Storrow.

So far as possible the new emergency schedules will take care of people going to and from work, and the public will be inconvenienced as little as is consistent with the necessary saving of coal.

I realize that it is most unfortunate that my first official act as Receiver of this property must be to make a big cut in service, but the choice is plain.

I must order at once such a cut where it will do the least possible harm, or I must take the responsibility for a complete shutdown of our biggest power plants within a few days.

Eighty per cent. of our power will be shut off within a week if we do not get more coal. What we have on hand and in sight must be made to last as long as possible.

We have contracts for six months' supply of coal, but contracts are not coal, and coal is necessary to create power. The mines say they have the coal, but we can't get it. We have asked the United States authorities for help, and priority orders have been obtained for a limited supply of coal, but the Federal authorities cannot and will not supply coal for one hundred per cent. service.

Schedules for the reduced service will be posted in the cars.

December 18, 1917.

WALLACE B. DONHAM, Receiver.

MAYOR-ELECT TO STUDY PROBLEMS

Andrew J. Peters Proposes to Spend Some Time After Holidays in Carefully Investigating Situation Confronting Boston

Andrew J. Peters, mayor-elect of the city of Boston, appreciates the opportunity for service awaiting him when he enters the mayor's office in City Hall on Feb. 1 next. He realizes that he has many problems to solve, the like of which have confronted no mayor in many years. Problems growing out of the war are increasing in number and the cost on nearly all the supplies used by the city has increased many per cent. Relief institutions are exacting more and more funds.

Mayor Curley has been forced to curtail expenditures on many activities which he had hoped to develop to meet the demands for relief for soldiers' dependents and pensions and annuities. For this purpose \$50,000 has been transferred from the paying appropriation of the Department of Public Works.

Mayor-elect Peters is well aware of the municipal financial situation, and during the vacation of a couple of weeks which he purposes to take after the holiday season, he will spend more time studying the questions confronting the city and how he can coordinate its energies with those of the State and the nation for the winning of the war than he will in the making of appointments.

State taxes on cities and towns increased from \$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000 this year, an increase of \$3,000,000, and of this Boston's share of the added burden was nearly \$1,000,000. The cost of charities and relief institutions in the past four years has increased over \$700,000. Pensions and annuities are costing the city this year over \$400,000. It is one of Mayor-elect Peters' plans to make some estimate of how much greater the demands of such activities will be increased next year. With growing burdens the mayor of Boston is confronted with the fact that Boston is the only city in the State limited by the Legislature in its appropriations.

While it is believed that several changes will be made among executive positions at City Hall for the better interests of municipal government, the fact remains that Mr. Peters is giving little or no thought to such matters. He reminds anyone asking him about appointments that he has specified that his administration is not to be a political administration.

Men who are quite close to the Mayor-elect say that he will have no rewards to hand out as a return for political services. They say that he has made no anti-election promises, and that he is under obligation to no man or set of men. He has said himself more than once that he enters the Mayor's office unhampered and untrammelled. There will be, it is said, no wholesale and ruthless campaign of official decapitation in Boston City Hall next year.

That men have confidence in Mayor-elect Peters is asserted by men who are familiar with conditions. They point out that few city employees are evincing any uncertainty regarding their official futures. It is said that city employees realize they will be undisturbed if they attend to their duties. Mr. Peters has made it very plain that the methods of so-called practical politics are not his methods. "An absolutely square deal for all city employees," says Mayor-elect Peters, "is one thing certain. They shall be in no danger of losing their jobs because of the exercise of their political convictions."

City officials know what Mr. Peters promised on the stump, it is said, and they know that he is a man who keeps his word and that if they are efficient and energetic and do the best they can they will remain in their positions undisturbed. It is declared, too, that not in years following a municipal election has there been such an air of confidence that "the change" in administration will not mean wholesale discharges of men and women who have been there for years.

CENSORSHIP IN PORTO RICO IS ADMITTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—That there is a mail censorship in Porto Rico is admitted officially for the first time in the following postal notice signed by Postmaster Keith: "Export of United States coin or currency (gold coins whether of the United States or foreign mintage) and gold bullion is prohibited transmission through the regular or parcel post mails of the United States and its possessions."

All letters or parcels containing any of the prohibited moneys or articles stated above will be held up by the Board of Mail Censorship for Porto Rico and returned to senders, with consequent delay."

COAL SHORTAGE NOT DUE TO PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That plenty of coal is being mined, but that apparent shortage is due to inadequate transportation facilities, was proved in this city when for several days less than half the necessary supply of coal was on hand, while large shipments were flowing into tidewater points in this vicinity. The so-called shortage was relieved to a great extent when the severity of the weather slackened, enabling fuel administrators, operat-

ing departments of coal-carrying railroads, the big dealers, and navigators of harbor craft, to bring into the city the supply needed.

Coal is retailing here for \$8.25 to \$9.10 a ton, although the people who have to buy it in small lots pay as high as \$14 a ton, and in some cases \$20.

That any apparent coal shortage is not due to lack of output is proved by figures given out by the National City Bank, estimating the total coal output of 1917, in the United States, as greater than in any other year, and as constituting 45 per cent of the coal of the world.

BANKS ASKED TO CASH BOND COUPONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has authorized the following statement:

"I am informed that a few banks and trust companies are making a charge for cashing the Liberty bond coupons. Though I realize that the service rendered by banks and trust companies in cashing coupons is a substantial one, I desire to point out that the coupons are payable at any federal reserve bank or subtreasury, as well as at the Treasury Department in Washington, and that any national bank which is a general depository of government funds is required to cash the coupons without charge. I am confident, also, that no bank or trust company which is a depository of the proceeds of Liberty bonds or treasury certificates of indebtedness will make a charge for collecting the coupons and paying the cash to the holder, and it is my earnest hope that even those banks and trust companies which have not become depositories will perform this service without charge, as a patriotic duty."

CAPTAINS TO OBEY NAVAL OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the fact that complaints have been received by the Department of Commerce that merchant ship captains have not cooperated with commanders of convoys and with naval crew commanders, the department has issued instructions to merchant officers to follow the directions of their naval associates in every instance where they are prompted by military necessity. Disobedience of the instructions, it is pointed out, will cause the withdrawal of merchant officers' licenses. The instructions make clear, however, that in matters relating solely to navigation and to the discipline of crews the authority of the merchant captains will be upheld. Attention is called to the need for the strictest discipline in war times and to the necessity of enforcing particularly sobriety among the men.

JERSEY CITY SOAP FIRM INDICTED

NORFOLK, Va.—Colgate & Co. of Jersey City were indicted by the grand jury in the United States Court here on Wednesday for violation of the federal laws by refusing to sell their products to dealers who would not agree to sell at the prices fixed by the company.

The indictment charges that Colgate & Co., manufacturers of soaps and toilet preparations, for the three years have engaged in unlawful practices in Virginia and elsewhere in the United States.

The indictment alleges that the defendants through wholesale and retail dealers fixed the price at which all their products should be sold, and refused to sell to dealers who would not agree to sell at the prices fixed by the company, thus suppressing competition.

WIRELESS GREETING FROM PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A wireless message relayed on Wednesday from Admiral Knight at Cavite, P. I., to Secretary Daniels here announced completion of the chain of government radio stations extending half way round the globe.

From the Philippines, the message was flashed 4700 miles to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, then to the Pacific Coast and finally across the continent to Arlington. The Admiral extended to Mr. Daniels the Christmas and New Year's greetings of the men of the Asiatic station. The Secretary's response was flashed back to Cavite.

Since Congress made the necessary appropriations for the construction of the stations, high power plants have been completed at Arlington, San Diego, Darien, Pearl Harbor and Cavite.

CAROLERS ON BOSTON COMMON

Several hundred members of the Malden Festival Chorus and Boston University students, dressed in the costumes of Syrian shepherds, joined in the singing of carols at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common last night. The song festival was preliminary to a concert at Tremont Temple for the Armenian-Syrian Relief Fund. After the concert on the Common, the carolers marched to Tremont Temple, singing as they went and accompanied by a troop of Boy Scouts, who carried torchlights. Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the university directed the singing.

UNION TO BUY SEED

FARGO, N. D.—Members of the North Dakota Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, says a dispatch from Bismarck to The Fargo News, will join in the purchase of seed grain, particularly corn, through the Farmers' Buying and Selling Association, an auxiliary of the union, recently formed with headquarters in Bismarck.

TRAIN AND TROLLEY SERVICE IS REDUCED

Traffic Companies Respond Promptly to Fuel Administrator's Request—New Schedules Already Going Into Effect

Railroads and street car companies in Massachusetts are responding promptly, by the reduction of the service furnished the people, to the request of James J. Storow, State Fuel Administrator, that they save coal. Following the announcement Wednesday by the Boston Elevated Railway Company that the curtailment of Boston's street car service, which under normal conditions is totally incapable of handling the city's traffic, will begin on Saturday, the Bay State Street Railway Company and the Boston & Maine Railroad announced that reduced passenger schedules will be put into effect on their lines at once.

On the other hand, an announced abandonment of service from 8 o'clock each night until early the next morning on about 200 miles of street railways in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine was revoked on advice from Washington that the Government had arranged for the delivery of a large load of coal to the plant furnishing the power for the lines. If this fails to arrive, the plant is to obtain coal from the Portsmouth navy yard. The lines involved are the Massachusetts Northeastern, the Dexter, Hampton & Amesbury, the Dover, Somersworth & Rochester, and the Portsmouth & York.

On the several lines where it is intended to reduce service, there will be little or no disturbance of rush hour travel, according to officials of the companies.

It was said by Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, that the beginning of the reduction in service on Saturday was dependent on the approval of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts. The chairman of the commission, Frederick J. Macleod, said the commission will not interfere with the plans of the company, and will take no action except when complaint against the service is filed.

Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the Boston Elevated, has filed with the Public Service Commission a schedule of the reductions, giving the lines to be cut, which is to go into effect, part on Saturday and the remainder in the days following.

In its statement to the Commission, the company says the result will be to decrease the consumption of coal "yet not seriously impair facilities provided." The changes are as follows:

Drop Winter Hill line during normal hours and Sundays. Arlington-Broadway line to be cut off at Arlington Center. Davis Square line to be cut to Central Square between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

Cottage Farm Bridge line to be cut out; five minute time to be run between Central Square, Cambridge and Commonwealth Avenue.

Harvard Bridge subway line to be cut out.

Central Square, East Cambridge line to be cut out and shuttle cars run from Lechmere Square to Charles Street.

Oak Square, Spring Hill line to be cut out and shuttle car run from Lechmere Square to Charles Street.

Jamaica Plain-Tremont Street-North Station line to be turned back at Hyde Square.

Lenox Street-West End line to start from Copley Square and Dartmouth Street.

Field's Corner-Dorchester Street line to be cut out.

Jeffries Point line to run shuttle during the normal hours between Jeffries Point and tunnel entrance.

East Boston Ferry line from Maverick Square to be cut out entirely.

Main Street, Charlestown line to be put on seven and eight-minute time on Pleasant Street.

Linden Street line to be cut back—one-half line during normal hours to car house.

Belmont Avenue-Harvard Square line to be run on 10-minute headway from Belmont and Grove streets to Belmont.

Milton tunnel line via Dorchester to be reduced to 12-minute headway normal and rush hours between Milton and Ashmont Street carhouse.

Rowe's Wharf-North Station line to run via Beach and Charles Streets.

The Bay State Street Railway Company, through Receiver Donham, made this statement on its changes in service, giving out also a list of the routes affected, with the new schedules:

"The emergency schedules on the Bay State Street Railway go into effect this morning, instead of Wednesday, Dec. 26, as originally, on account of the inability of the company to get coal. So far as possible the first and last night cars will not be affected, and it is hoped that there will be no immediate curtailment of rush-hour service."

"Seven days' notice of changes in schedules is the law, but the emergency compels us to cut through the law in order to save the rush hour service which must be given up to the last. Our coal supply at our big Quincy plant is so small that we may be compelled to shut down entirely Thursday afternoon. Unless a new supply of fuel is received at once all power production must cease. These conditions are absolutely beyond our control. Coal has been ordered for months and we have done everything in our power to secure a supply."

"It is unfortunate that we cannot give the people who will be compelled to change their riding plans a longer notice but the matter is taken up to our hands by conditions over which the company and others who are working on the solution of the coal problem have no control. Detailed sched-

ules will be given to the public as quickly as they can be prepared." The intention of the Boston & Maine was announced in a statement issued by James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the road, of which the following is a part:

"In June last a curtailment in passenger train service was made to conserve locomotive fuel, men and materials, and to expedite the transportation of freight. All of these things were accomplished to the extent expected at that time."

"Today the road is facing a direct emergency in the matter of its locomotive fuel supply that requires further and immediate action if it is to continue to meet the demands upon it for freight transportation."

"The indications are that without relief, which can only come through governmental agency, the receipts of fuel will grow less as the season continues, so that by the middle, or at the latest, the latter part of February the present reserve supply of fuel will be exhausted, and we shall then be compelled to rely on daily deliveries to supply daily needs."

"The road went into the winter with the 'large reserve' stock of fuel in its history, or nearly 500,000 tons, and while the immediate and pressing need is fuel conservation, yet the effect of a further reduction in passenger train mileage should be felt in an increased freight movement more vital at this time than any possible inconvenience that may result from a passenger train reduction."

"It will leave the road freer for freight movement, release some locomotives that will be used in hauling freight and place, for the time being, at least, men who are now engaged in passenger service and passenger car repairs in service directly connected with the moving freight."

"The details of the proposed passenger train reductions will be announced later. Whatever is done in this direction will be with a view of causing the least possible inconvenience to the traveling public. It will not be the case, on a 24-hour basis, except as a last resort, to unduly disturb the morning inbound and the evening outbound commuter service."

"The remainder of Mr. Hustis' statement explained in some detail the exceptionally heavy demands made upon the railroad in the transportation of war freight."

"In Massachusetts alone at least 300,000 sheep can be supported upon 1,000,000 acres of available land. New England has between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres that would support sheep. At the time of the Civil War, when the industry was at its height in the East, New England supported about 1,500,000 sheep and Massachusetts had 100,000, but today there are no more than 250,000 in the New England states, while Massachusetts can boast of only 5,000."

"The cause for the decline of the industry is found in the economic conditions attendant upon the opening up of the great West. The industry could be conducted there, on the free lands, to such a large extent as to quite completely overshadow the New England industry. As a result, the center of the industry was transferred to Chicago and Omaha, and other western cities."

"Today, however, with prices ruling high, the profit to the New England sheep farmer certainly would equal that of the westerner. His market is right at his very door, Boston being the greatest wool center in the country, and transportation charges would be largely eliminated. While the development of the local industry probably would not be so important as to reduce prices, it would be an important factor, in my opinion, in stabilizing the market. Today grade sheep are bringing \$14 or \$15 in the Boston market, while the shear is worth in the vicinity of 80 cents per pound, each sheep yielding on the average six to eight pounds of wool annually, though some sheep have greatly exceeded this yield."

Secretary Wheeler stated that the most important factor in encouraging sheep raising in New England is an adequate law to restrain dogs. A commission authorized by the Legislature to prepare legislation to this end, has drafted a bill and has held public hearings on the question.

Information concerning the advancement and importance of the sheep industry is being placed before the farmers by the government committee, which was appointed quite recently. This committee is to import sheep to New England as another step in its campaign to develop the business. Aside from Chairman Wheeler, the other members of this committee are Prof. J. C. McNutt, Amesbury; John A. Roberts, commissioner of agriculture, Augusta, Me.; W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham, Me.; Andrew J. Felker, commissioner of agriculture, Concord, N. H.; E. G. Ritzman, secretary New Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association, Durham, N. H.; E. L. Brigham, commissioner of agriculture, St. Albans, Vt.; J. A. Sturdevant, specialist in sheep husbandry, College of Agriculture, Burlington, Vt.; H. J. Baker, director of extension, Storrs, Conn.; C. L. Gold, West Cornwall, Conn.; Prof. R. B. Cooley, Kingston, R. I.; M. J. Smith, specialist in sheep husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. R. White, state department of agriculture, Albany, N. Y.

"The Government, Mr. Whiteford said, is seeking to give vocational training to 200,000 men in the draft increment. The state and federal defense boards will pay the salaries of instructors, but it will be hard to get the services of men in a position to give time to instruction in night schools."

"This money will be used principally for the aid of dependants of drafted men who may temporarily be reduced to straitened circumstances. I believe that the plan will receive the hearty endorsement of the local ministers and that Mayor Blodgett will realize that such benefit entertainments will accomplish much good for many in this war-stricken world."

However, the matter will be formally discussed at a meeting of the Malden Ministers Association early next month and at that time formal announcement will probably be made as to that organization's stand on the subject.

"In answer to this statement Judge Bruce said last night, 'It is not fair to ask that the theater management give up a day's profits any more than any other mercantile establishment. This will be an opportunity to utilize a hall that would otherwise be unused. It is the intention to have a high-grade entertainment that the city can be proud of. Lectures from soldiers back from France, concerts and other volunteer entertainments would be offered, and as the theater will be offered without rent, the proceeds will be almost 100 per cent of the entire receipts.'

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SHEEP RAISING IS URGED ON FARMERS

Revival of Wool Industry in Northeastern Section, It Is Said, Would Return to Productiveness Abandoned Farms

"Sheep raising is unquestionably not only a profitable venture for a majority of farmers, but if given proper encouragement will result in a return to productiveness of many abandoned farms in the United States, especially in the New England section," stated Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Wheeler, also, is chairman of a government committee which is undertaking to encourage the sheep industry in New England and New York State.

"In face of a great war demand for wool, lamb and mutton, prices are ruling high," the secretary explained, "and farmers who have not added a small flock of sheep to their farms are neglecting an attractive field. The sheep industry, aside from being of vast economic importance to the whole country, today and in the future, provides additional earnings for the farmer and improves the quality of the agricultural lands at comparatively little extra effort. Women make excellent sheep tenders, and in this respect will be able to take the place of the men who have been called from the farms to bear arms in Europe."

"In Massachusetts alone at least 300,000 sheep can be supported upon 1,000,000 acres of available land. New England has between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres that would support sheep. At the time of the Civil War, when the industry was at its height in the East, New England supported about 1,500,000 sheep and Massachusetts had 100,000, but today there are no more than 250,000 in the New England states, while Massachusetts can boast of only 5,000."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Way From Jaffa to Jerusalem

Every one is talking of Jerusalem, in these days when that ancient capital city of Palestine has just returned, after many long centuries, into Christian hands. Persons who have never read much of that part of the world are eagerly searching out books about it, while travelers who have been there are thinking back over their experiences and impressions. For many of us who have not seen the Holy Land, this account of travels there, written by Mary Frances Willard, in "Along Mediterranean Shores," will be of interest.

Back on the ship once more, we are steaming eastward to make a visit to the Sultan's Asiatic possessions, writes the author. Between the Black Sea on the north; the Aegean Sea on the west, and a broad arm of the Mediterranean Sea on the south, is a great peninsula which, in ancient times, was called Asia Minor, "Little Asia." Along its west coast, indented by many bays and inlets, lie numberless tiny islands, and not a few large ones, too. Once the Greeks had many large and rich cities along this coast, but they were conquered first by the Persians, later by the Romans, and last by the Turks; and now it is sometimes difficult to find even the places where those great cities stood, so completely have they been destroyed. The coast has been gradually building itself outward, and places that were once famous seaports are now miles inland, only piles of ruins in the midst of desolate sands.

This district is known as the Levant, which signifies "the Land of the Rising Sun." Landing at Jaffa, we are to travel by rail to Jerusalem, to stay in Palestine for a week or two, and visit the places where Christ lived, nearly 20 centuries ago.

We anchor at Jaffa; not in the harbor of Jaffa, for there is no harbor here; only a line of jagged rocks running out into the sea, forming a kind of natural breakwater. Only small boats can get through them to the quieter water lying between them and the land; therefore, our great vessel must stop a mile or so out at sea.

Great rowboats which hold 25 persons are to take us ashore. They are rowed by four stout men, two of whom stand at each end of the boat, while a fifth one directs them and sings a sort of chant to keep them rowing in time. "Allah-lah-lah-lah!" he sings in a fine tenor voice, and "Ah-leh!" the rowers reply, as they lift their oars from the water. The boatmen of Jaffa have need to be skillful, for when the sea is rough, the passage between these rocks is dangerous, and at all times it is difficult. . . . We are soon told that a crooked, dirty, and hot street to carriages which will take us to the depot.

Jaffa was the ancient Joppa, often mentioned in the Bible. Then, as now, it was the port for Jerusalem. When the crusaders came here to Palestine, to win back the Holy Land from the Turks, it was at this point that they landed. The town has been repeatedly fortified, but it is now merely a cluster of low stone houses, and is of importance because all who travel by rail to Jerusalem must pass through it.

A good railroad, built by French enterprise, runs from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The distance is only about fifty

miles, but the road must climb about twenty-five hundred feet from the sea level, so the trains make but slow time. We board the train, which consists of cars rather smaller than our smallest street cars, and not nearly so comfortable. Trains in Palestine are almost as late in starting as Spanish trains; and, while we are waiting, we are entertained by streams of natives in long blue cotton robes who are anxious to sell us oranges and little knit bags, or to change our gold coins into Turkish money. The little bags are knit by the women, whom we see sitting in a long row against the fences near the tracks. They are greatly interested in us, but, being Turkish women, do not offer to come near. The little bags have the word Jaffa knit into them, in large letters, both the F's turned backward.

But did you ever dream of such oranges? Larger than any we have ever seen, so delicious, and so absurdly cheap! Peck baskets are offered for sale at sixpence, and we buy one. There are 28 oranges in it.

After a long, long wait, an old fellow, in trousers so full that they might be taken for a petticoat, runs the length of the train and rings a dinner bell. Then some one leans out of the station window and blows a whistle. The engine gives a toot, and at last we are off, nearly an hour behind time.

We soon understand why oranges are so cheap. We pass through miles of orange orchards, the trees fairly breaking down under the golden fruit. This district is called the Vale of Sharon, and the soil is so rich that several crops a year can be grown on it. Here we see men plowing, with a camel to drag the plow, and in the next field a crop of vegetables is already in full bearing. The fields are divided from each other by hedges of gigantic prickly pears, sometimes 10 or 12 feet high.

But the flowers! They are surely the prettiest in the world. We see great red poppies, yellow daisies and buttercups, blue lobelia and phlox, and a white flower like a small narcissus. The blue and white flowers sometimes grow over such large areas, and so closely together, that we think we see water ahead, only to have it resolve itself into tiny blossoms as the train reaches the place. The poppies look larger and darker than the poppies we have in America, and when we finally pick a bunch of them, we find that they are not poppies at all but belong to the buttercup family. We are told they are the roses of Sharon referred to in the Bible, but as we are afterward told the same thing about several other flowers, we doubt the truth of the statement; for we find the guides consider it more important to be interesting than to be truthful.

The plain of Sharon was the scene of several of the great battles of the crusaders against the Turks. Our train passes through the town of Ramleh, where Saladin, the great Turkish sultan, was defeated. There are still a few ruins left from those times, but otherwise Ramleh is only a huddle of tiny stone and mud huts.

Ahead of us stretch the mountains of Judea, great masses of limestone, absolutely bare of vegetation. The last

tance. In the West Indies, where Hura trees are often planted in front of houses, the kernels are frequently shot into the rooms through the open windows.

In Kew Gardens a number of dried specimens of this curious nut are kept, but each nut is bound round with several strands of stout copper wire, in order to prevent them bursting and doing damage to the adjacent cases and specimens. There are, of course, many examples of seed-cases opening with a jerk and scattering their seeds to a distance, but there is nothing else which, for force and sound, can approach the sand-box nut. It is comical to see monkeys which happen to be resting in a Hura tree scatter in fear when an explosion takes place, and on this account the nut has been given the popular name of "The Monkey's Dinner Bell."

One evening there was a sudden report like the discharge of a pistol, followed by a crash of glass, and, looking round, the startled man saw that the glass case on the mantelpiece had been shattered to atoms, and the wonderful nut had disappeared. His first thought was that a pistol had been fired, but an examination proved that nobody was in the room but himself, and there was no indication of anyone having fired through the door or window. A further examination showed that the kernels of the wonderful nut were lying all over the room, and after a careful search all the 14 were found, although the case in which Mother Nature had so carefully packed them had vanished beyond recovery.

When the matter was gone into, it was soon found that the culprit was the nut itself. This was the fruit of a tree known as Hura crepitans, which means the rattling or crackling Hura. The small, inconspicuous flowers develop into the fruit or nut, but, if the outer case were merely to shrivel and open, allowing the seeds to fall around the mother tree, these would spring up too near the parent, and either choke her or be choked. Nature has therefore made a wonderful provision. When the seeds are ripe and ready for distribution, the case bursts with great force, and a loud explosive report, and the kernels are shot out for a distance of 45 or 50 feet from the mother tree.

The explosion is caused by the drying up and contraction of the walls of the seed-case, and frequently all the compartments of a nut will explode at the same moment, as this one did. The sound when this happens can be heard for a great dis-

ance. A Cincinnati schoolboy has lately finished knitting a splendid warm army sweater, having spent upon it his spare minutes during five weeks.

half of our journey is through them, and we travel many miles without seeing any signs of human life. . . . As we approach Jerusalem, the rocky slopes have been terraced and attempts have been made to cultivate them, but there is almost no soil. At one of the stations, the natives offer for sale great radishes, a foot and a half long and two inches wide. We wonder where they found earth enough to grow in.

The Jerusalem station is outside the walls of the city, and we have to drive up the steep hillside to enter the Damascus Gate.

An Old-Time Irish Long Car



Reproduced from "A Little Town in Ireland," by Dean Hole.

There was a time—and it was only as long ago as the last century, too—when the Irish traveled about their country on just such old little cars as this you see in the picture. They were called "long cars" and they were not very different, really, from the "outside cars" which are still commonly used in Ireland. But the outside car carries no more than two persons on each of its odd little swinging side seats, while the long car carried some times as many as 16 passengers in all. As you can see for yourself, the luggage was piled up in the middle. Let us hope that it was tied securely, for otherwise it might have tumbled down upon the head of the demure little passenger, when the car rattled and bumped over one of the stony rough roads of Ireland. It would appear from the picture that this car is about to start on a trip through one of the wild parts of Ireland—Connemara, perhaps—for there are open fields or bogs in the background and beyond them the blue-veiled mountains. Doesn't this man attract a lot of attention, as he sits there, awaiting the harnessing of the horses and the arrival of other passengers? Surely, there would be others; for long cars were popular conveyances; and, unless a person wanted to make his journey on horseback or on foot, he had to go by long car.

In 1815, an Italian, named Bianconi, started the first coaching company in Ireland, running long cars over various regular routes. Long cars soon became the safest and most reliable means of traveling over Ireland, and Bianconi turned rich and prosperous. Writing in or about 1842, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who have written much of Ireland, tell us that "persons of the highest respectability" used the long cars for traveling. At this time, although these cars passed through 123 towns, they had not made their way into the north of Ireland. The cars varied considerably in size, requiring from one to four horses. The fare, even over the roughest roads in the west, was twopenny farthing a mile. The Halls carefully explain that passengers were provided with "dry and comfortable horse-hair cushions and aprons" and that, in wet weather, the long cars never journeyed more than two stages without changing the cushions.

The Conversation Game

Once there was a small boy who was a great friend to his mother, and who liked to talk to her almost as well as he did to play. Whenever guests came to the house, the small boy missed having his mother all to himself, and he talked far more than is really polite for a small boy to do when guests are present. That was especially embarrassing when the guests happened to be persons who believe that children should be seen and not heard, observes the Youths' Companion. One day the small boy's mother thought of a plan: She said that the next time that visitors came he could play a game. He must listen carefully to what the "grown-ups" said, and he must not say a single word unless it would fit into what the "grown-ups" were talking about. Even then, he must not say anything unless it were interesting. It was a hard game for the small boy to play; sometimes the guests talked about things that were tiresome to listen to. He did not give up the game because it was hard, however, and after a while he was able to play it very well, indeed. The small boy is a big boy now, but he is still playing the conversation game. People use complimentary words when they speak of him. One of the things that they say about him is that he is wonderfully gifted as a talker.

His Use of Spare Time

A Cincinnati schoolboy has lately finished knitting a splendid warm army sweater, having spent upon it his spare minutes during five weeks.

Then and Now

The American Ambassador to Russia, we are assured, was enjoying President Wilson's message, recently delivered at the opening of Congress, even before the reading of that message had been concluded at Washington. This "wonderful achievement of the wireless apparatus contrasts astonishingly with the fact that, even after the treaty of peace had been signed in Ghent, after the war of 1812, fighting continued across the ocean for several weeks. Even important news could not then be carried swiftly.

The little brass crib began it, one afternoon when Nurse had taken Wee Boy to the country to spend the day. "I don't see why we should have to stay in the nursery all the time," the crib said, "when I am sure we would be happier out of doors. I believe I'll just leave here and go live out in the garden." And, before the other things in the nursery had time to say a word, the little brass crib dumped the mattress on the floor, walked across the room, through the open French window and disappeared from view.

All the mattress could do for a moment was to stare about in silence for, though it had known the little brass crib intimately for four years, it had never before been so treated by it.

"There isn't any use in my staying here," it said, finally, to the bedclothes which were spread over a chair to air. "I think the crib did perfectly right in going. Our place is surely out in the garden with the trees and grass. How do you feel about it?"

"We're not much use without you and the crib," replied the bedclothes, "and we agree with the crib that we all would be happier in the garden." So, without saying anything further, the bedclothes caught up the down pillow and followed the mattress out.

The Grandfather's Clock, which had been in the family for a great number of years and had faithfully ticked away longer than anybody in the family could remember, shook his head in disapproval and gazed solemnly at the empty space left by the little brass crib. He had stood at various times in different places in the house. First, in the big hall down stairs, where he used to watch Wee Boy's great-grandfather brush his high beaver hat before going out each day, and he had never failed to give the exact time to that the big watch, which Wee Boy's great-grandfather carried, could be correctly set on the close of each day.

Then, later, he had been moved to the dining room where, in company with the old mahogany, he had watched the family during two generations partake of its meals. And, lastly, when Wee Boy came, he had been moved to the nursery. Never in all his time had he seen decent and respectable furniture behave in this manner. He thought of the little wooden cradle Wee Boy's grandfather had used; every piece of it fashioned by hand. He knew that cradle would never have done what the little brass crib did. "It's this new machinery-made stuff," he said to himself.

And the worst if it was, it didn't appear that it was going to stop with the crib; for the chairs were talking to each other mysteriously, and the one the nurse sat in every day, when she gave Wee Boy his bath, was pointing toward the open window. Wee Boy's own little chair, that was painted such a gay red color, seemed to be urging them on.

"I move," he said, "that we follow the others." Whereupon each chair picked up his four feet and trotted off.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the Clock. "I hope this isn't going any further. Whatever will Wee Boy say when he comes home and finds us all gone?" "He can come out in the garden," said the big Teddy Bear. "I have decided to go with the rest of them."

"But," replied the Clock, "how do you know you will be happy out there? You have been very, very happy here. Don't you remember what good times you have had with Wee Boy?"

"Oh, yes, we have had good times, but now we are going to be much happier, because we are going to do just what the trees and the flowers do and live out in the garden all the time." And off went the Teddy Bear, as fast as his fuzzy legs could carry him.

"We can be just as much use out there," said the Picture Books, pushing for the window, Cinderella, Puss in Boots, old Mother Goose, and all the rest of them. Next followed the blocks and the circus animals, and, before the Clock could count ten, there wasn't a thing left in the room but himself and the little white lamb that Wee Boy took to bed with him each night.

The Fox and the Stork

The fox asked the stork to dinner. Wishing to amuse himself by making fun of his guest, he gave him only one large flat dish of soup. Thus the stork, who could dip the end of his long beak into the dish, was not able to eat anything, while the fox lapped up every drop, laughing all the time at his clever trick. The stork said nothing, but in a few days the fox received from him an invitation to dinner. On arriving, Reynard found that they were to feast on mince-meat, and that the mince-meat had been put into a glass jar with a long thin neck. The stork, after telling his guest to begin, thrust his bill into the jar and at a hearty meal, but all the hungry fox could do was to lick what crumbs were left on the brim. At first he was very angry, but afterward he confessed that it served him right, for it was he who had set the bad example, by breaking the laws of kindness and hospitality. (Æsop)

Boy and Dusty

tree; Dusty ran way past it but, when he saw Boy stop, he came back to see why.

Boy smiled a knowing smile. "You can't do this!" he said, as he swung himself up into the branches.

Dusty ran round and round and barked; he couldn't do it and he knew he couldn't, and it was hard to have Boy play him the same trick. Tabby had only a half hour ago, to get even, he made believe he didn't care and galloped across the road and began to sniff suspiciously at the roots of a pussy-willow.

"What have you found?" cried Boy eagerly. He suspected a woodchuck. "Won't tell," barked Dusty, scratching madly with his forepaws. "You can't get the better of me!" said Boy, giving a yell of excitement, for he had discovered a nest in the tree. . . .

"What is it, what is it?" barked Dusty, and he pricked up his ears and cocked his head on one side.

"Keep your secret and I'll keep mine," laughed Boy, for he did have the better of him. Dusty couldn't climb the tree, but Boy could jump down in a minute.

"It's a kitten!" guessed Dusty. "Yours is a mouse!" guessed Boy; but to find out for himself he jumped down, only to learn that the four-toed unknown had escaped, so that Dusty kept his secret after all.

Then they trotted off together again, in the most friendly way, for neither a boy nor a dog can hold grudges, and

The Truants

"Aren't you going, too?" asked the Clock.

The Lamb shook his head. "I am happy here," he replied, "and what would Wee Boy do without me, if I was not here when he went to bed?" "But there isn't any bed to go to," said the Clock sadly.

"I know that, and that is all the more reason Wee Boy should find me here."

The Clock beamed until his round fat face shone with delight. "You are a true friend, little Lamb," he said.

The Lamb thanked him with a pretty b-a-a. "Our family has always been noted for its fidelity. Perhaps you've heard of the lamb that Mary had."

"Oh, yes," replied the Clock. "That was a very faithful Lamb. That is probably why Mary loved it so."

The afternoon passed slowly to the Clock and Lamb. They kept their eyes turned to the window, hoping to see the truants come trooping in, but they could see nothing of them. Just as it was beginning to get dark, Nurse and Wee Boy returned. They stopped short at the door and stared. There wasn't a thing in the nursery but the Clock and Lamb.

"Well, did I ever!" exclaimed Nurse, throwing up her hands. She ran over to the window, and there were all the things piled helter-skelter on the lawn.

"Jerry," she called to the gardener, "whatever are you doing with these things from the nursery?"

"That's what I'd like to be asking you," returned Jerry. "It's a fine time of day to be cleaning the nursery and carting everything out on the front lawn, when company's expected any minute. It's a shower that's coming up, too," he added, "and they'll all be getting wet."

And, sure enough, big drops were already coming down. "What could the housemaid be thinking of?" Nurse cried, as she hastily ran out and caught up the bed clothes.

"I'll help you," said Jerry, picking the brass crib up in his sturdy arms. "We'll get 'em in in a jiffy."

It was none too soon, for the drops were coming faster and faster and, before the other things could be carried in, some of them got quite damp.

"It's a good thing the bed clothes didn't get wet or the mattress," said Nurse, making up the brass crib, "for Wee Boy is sleepy now and wants to go right to bed. As for the other things, they can take their time drying off by the fire."

But Wee Boy was not so sleepy that he hadn't been watching everything that had been going on, and he was almost ready to cry when he saw the bedraggled condition of some of his beloved toys.

The First American College

One very good thing we have to remember about the first settlers of Massachusetts is that early in the life of the colony they founded schools and colleges. A good many of the settlers were Oxford and Cambridge men, though more indeed came from Cambridge than from Oxford, as Cambridge was much the more Puritan of the two. But whether from Oxford or Cambridge, they were eager that their children, born in this New England, should have as good an education as their fathers had had in Old England.

So, when Harry Vane was Governor, the colonists voted £400 with which to build a school. This is the first time known to history that the people themselves voted their own money to found a school. It was decided to build the school at "Newtown." But the Cambridge men did not like the name, so they got it changed to Cambridge, "to tell their posterity whence they came."

Shortly before this a young Cambridge man, named John Harvard, had come to Massachusetts. Very little is known of him, save that he came of simple folk, and was good and learned. "A godly gentleman and lover of learning," old writers call him. . . .

As a scholar and a Cambridge man, he had been greatly interested in the building of the college at Cambridge. So . . . he left half his money and all his books to it. The settlers were very grateful for this bequest, and to show their gratitude they decided to name the college after John Harvard.

Thus the first university in America was founded. From the beginning, the college was a pleasant place, "more like a bowling green than a wilderness," said one man. "The buildings thought by some to be too gorgeous for a wilderness, and yet too mean in others' apprehensions for a college."

"The edifice," says another, "is very faire and comely within and without, having in it a spacious hall, and a large library with some books to it."

Of Harvard's own books, there were nearly 300, a very good beginning for a library in those far-off days. But, unfortunately, they were all burnt about 100 years later, when the library accidentally took fire. Only one book was saved, as it was not in the library at the time.

Harvard's books are gone, nor does anything now remain of the first buildings, "so faire and comely within and without." But the memory of the old founders and their wonderful purpose and energy is still kept green, and over the chief entrance of the present buildings are carved some words taken from a writer of those times. "After God had carried us safe to New England, and we had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livelihood, weard convenient places for God's worship, and settled the Civil Government, one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to Posterity. . . ."

John Harvard was a good and simple man. In giving his money to

"Naughty fags," he said, coming over to the fire. "to go and get all wetted so Wee Boy can't play wiv you."

He held out his arms eagerly for the Lamb, when Nurse lifted him in the little brass crib, and imprinted a fervent kiss on its round nose, worn smooth and shiny from much loving.

"Thank goodness, at least you're dry," said Nurse, tucking in the bed clothes. The Lamb said nothing, for already Wee Boy's eyelids were drooping; he was nearly off to Slumberland and it wouldn't have disturbed him for the world.

It was unusually quiet in the nursery that evening, after Nurse had turned down the light and had gone into the next room. The truants were all dry now, but some of their bright colors had faded.

"Well," asked the Clock, "and did you like it out in the garden?"

The little brass crib sighed. "No," it replied, "we weren't nearly as happy as we thought we'd be. There didn't seem to be any use for us there."

"But you played with the grass and the flowers?" insisted the Clock, who was very curious to know all about it. "They didn't want us. The grass said we trampled it."

"It even said that—that I was clumsy," said the mattress in an aggrieved tone.

"And the flowers said my pictures were make-believes," put in Mother Goose.

"And Jerry chased us every place we went," the red chair added. "Nobody seemed to love us out there."

"But Wee Boy loves us," said the mattress, "and we love him. I'd rather be where I can make him happier than any place in the world. I'm always going to be nice and soft for him."

"And we're not going to topple over any more, when he plays with us," cried the blocks.

"And Wee Boy can look at us all day long, if he wants to," came from the picture books.

"And I won't say a word, if he does drag me around by one leg," said the Teddy Bear.

The Clock said nothing, but he looked over to where the Lamb was nestling close in Wee Boy's arms, and then he chuckled eight times slowly and deliberately.

The Popular Eglantine

The eglantine, or sweetbrier, has been a favorite flower with the poets of various centuries. It may be found mentioned in the writings of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Leigh Hunt and Keats.

Snow Song

Over valley, over hill,
Hark, the shepherd piping shrill
Driving all the white flocks forth
From the far folds of the North.
Blow, Wind, blow;
Weird melodies you play,
Following your flocks that go
Across the world to-day.

How they hurry, how they crowd
When they hear the music loud!
Grove and land and meadow full
Sparkle with their shining wool.
Blow, Wind, blow!

Until the forests ring:
Teach the eaves the tunes you know,
And make the chimney sing.

Hither, thither, up and down
Every highway of the town,
Huddling close, the white flocks all
Gather at the shepherd's call.

Blow, Wind, blow
Upon your pipes of joy;
All your sheep the flakes of snow
And your shepherd boy!

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

Australian Forests

The striking characteristics of the Australian forests is their total unlikeness to the forests of other temperate regions. The great forests of timber trees are not damp and shaded and all of one species, but are well lighted and filled with other forests of shorter trees; in places the woods consist of large widely spaced trees surrounded by nothing but bushes and ferns. The tulip, lily, honeysuckle and fern, writes a contributor to the National Geographic Magazine, take on surprising aspects. They are not garden flowers, but trees, and the landscape of which they form a part resembles that of a period millions of years ago.

The trees are really those of a past age. In America and Europe, the shadowy forms of fossil leaves of strange plant species are gathered and studied with interest, but in Australia many of them are still living. The impression that you are looking upon a landscape that has forever disappeared from other parts of the world is so vivid that the elms and maples and oaks that are planted in some of the city streets strike a jarring note. The change from ancient to modern times is startlingly abrupt.

The Height of the Tower of Babel

A Ceylonese tradition has it that the Tower of Babel was "as high as 20,000 elephants, each standing one above the other."

WOMEN ADVISED TO VOTE EFFECTIVELY

This Can Be Done, They Are Told by a Newly Enfranchised Voter, by Affiliating With Either Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Suffrage rights and responsibilities have never before come to any class of people so well qualified to use the vote intelligently as are the women of New York State today, it seems to me," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, recently appointed secretary of the woman's division of the Republican State Committee, and temporary chairman of the woman's division of the Republican County Committee, in an interview with this bureau, the first interview she has given since her appointment. Miss Boswell is also president of the Women's National Republican Association, and has conducted or led the Republican women's work in the last two presidential campaigns.

"While the women's votes are not going to bring about the millennium, they surely will raise the standard of nominees and of party policies. In spite of the recommendations of suffrage leaders that women hold out and do not join political parties, I believe that the majority of New York women will go ahead and enroll in the party of their choice and do it soon—just fall naturally and quietly into existing party organizations. They have worked for their political rights for a long time, and now that they have them at last they will exercise them conscientiously and intelligently. For the most part they realize that they must use their votes through party organizations, for that is the way the political affairs of this country are run. I want to see women enrolling in the Democratic Party as well as in the Republican Party."

"Already the Republican Party has begun its work of helping women to organize. The suffrage campaigns, in this State, carried out along political party lines, have been of great help to women. They are, in large numbers, accustomed to working according to the Assembly district plan. They have had their own Assembly district leaders and their own election district captains. One of these districts has already been organized in New York City. The Republican leader sent out a letter to each election district captain and instructed him to invite the women of his own family and all others in the district who were Republicans or who had not declared themselves to be interested in any other party to meet the men of the neighborhood in the clubhouse of that Assembly district on a certain afternoon."

"The women accepted the invitation and the leader of the men welcomed them. I made a speech and then the men withdrew, leaving the women to themselves. They went right to work organizing, picked their leader, just the right one I judged from what I heard from them and from the men who approved the appointment generally, and also their other officers. The men set aside a room in the clubhouse for their particular use when they desired to hold meetings by themselves. As for office-holding, there will be very few who will want that, as has been proved so far in the states where women vote. I think. Women want justice, not offices. It is much too soon to consider office-holding yet."

"I sincerely hope that no one will try to start a woman's party. That would be, not a good thing, but a menace. It would be bound to turn into a mere dicker machine. Odd parties are usually formed by the disgruntled, and do not last long. And we women do not want to show any hatred of anyone, no matter how much he may have done to oppose our enfranchisement, nor do we want to indulge in any retaliatory measures."

"Anti will soon forget that they were women. I believe. Several were present at a conference we had recently, and they are fine women, who are interested in progressive, constructive work, and will, I feel sure, perform their civic duties with interest and enthusiasm."

"The schools of citizenship that are being established for women will mean that women will be truly intelligent voters. They will learn all sorts of things about their Government that men, many of them, have never known. Men come into possession of the vote without any preparation, but we women have been preparing ourselves for it for years. Our suffrage work in the districts, with our house-to-house visiting, will prove invaluable. In other states where women vote I know that the continuation of that house-to-house visiting and neighborhood gatherings has had a great effect not only upon the votes of the women, but also upon the votes of the men of their families. I believe that the old ward heeler, whose followers collected in the corner saloon, where loyalty lasts only as long as do the liquid refreshments, is fast becoming a thing of the past. Sections which used to be considered hide-bound are changing, so it behooves each political party to get to work to see that the standards which are being elevated are kept elevated, and the women voters of New York are going to do their full share. I am convinced, and with the party with which they think it right to affiliate."

TEACHERS' CONGRESS IS HELD IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ROME, Italy—Men and women engaged in the profession of teaching and employed in schools of different grades and kinds attended the recent meeting held in Rome, promoted by

the "Unione Magistrale" for the purpose of considering the opportunities of the teachers for patriotic work in the schools, and of welcoming and showing sympathy to the teachers from the invaded districts. Speeches were made emphasizing the necessity for unity and resistance, and declaring firm faith in ultimate victory.

The teachers from the invaded or threatened districts of Venetia were the objects of special and sympathetic attention from their more fortunately placed fellow workers. Among other well-known public men who attended the meeting were Signor Comandini, president of the National "Unione Magistrale" and S. S. de Amicis Canepa Sitta, and Federzoni, while the Government was represented by Signor Roth, undersecretary for public instruction. Commendatore Cancellieri, director-general for primary instruction; Commendatore Rossi, chief of cabinet to the Minister for Public Instruction; Commendatore Stratico, director-general of the schools of the Commune, and many other people well known in the educational world were also present. Signor Bernini, Minister for Public Instruction, who was unable to be present, sent a telegram greeting the members of the "Unione Magistrale" and all others present at the gathering held for the purpose of solemnly declaring the unity of the nation. They would continue to show themselves, he said, the apostles of Italianism and of national education and would prove, in that sorrowful and glorious hour, magnificent upholders of the inflexible Italian faith in the destinies of civilization.

The first speaker to address the meeting was the assessor, Signor di Benedetto, who said that he brought Rome's greetings to the teachers who had come there to declare their faith in the destinies of their country, and to affirm their love and willingness to make sacrifices for the great suffering Mother. That greeting he said was especially addressed to the teachers driven from glorious Venetia by the barbarous invader. He declared that the Italian people were conscious of the strength of their traditions and the virility of their origins, and this was proved by their calmness in that tragic hour. Let them, he said, think of those who were fighting and of the army, and reply with firmness of purpose and energetic actions to the King's proclamation "With one single conscience and one single voice: we are all ready to give all for the victory and the honor of Italy." Other speeches followed, among them that of Professor Fedele of the University of Rome was considered particularly noteworthy, on account of the successful way in which the Professor brought some special work of his in schools in relation to the present time.

Signor Comandini expressed his profound satisfaction that the teachers had made such a magnificent response to their country's call. Undismayed and contending against difficulties and disasters, the Italian teachers had, he said, accomplished their duty. The strength of the Italian consciousness must endure the enemy's attacks with faith and firmness and with a deep sense of unity, yet with watchfulness toward false Italianism or unbecoming guests who did not feel the supreme duty of the hour. They must not forget that it was the enemy's custom to accompany warlike undertakings with a conspiracy of flattery and corruption and the country must be prepared to withstand this. On the battlefield their soldiers, in fraternal cooperation with the Allies, were prepared to defend the country today and to free it tomorrow. Italy would resist. United she would be invincible, and their dream of a greater and a better country would become a reality. The Minister for Public Instruction would continue to do their duty with a high sense of patriotism.

The speaker, who was warmly applauded, was followed by two teachers from Northern Italy, one from Friuli, and one from Treviso, each of whom received an ovation on rising to address the meeting. The last speaker was Signor Roth, undersecretary for Public Instruction, and before the close of the meeting it was decided that a patriotic telegram should be sent to the King.

APPOINTMENT IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—After rumors had been current that the return of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's aide-de-camp to the Imperial Chancellery's office was contemplated, the appointment of a new man in the person of Herr von Radowitz has been announced with the result that the storm of protest raised by the Pan-Germans in view of the former possibility has ceased. The office to which Herr von Radowitz succeeds—that of secretary to the Chancellor and head of the Chancellor's office—is one of some importance; and has been held hitherto by a Prussian official. It will now be occupied for the first time by a diplomatist, for Herr von Radowitz has been attached in succession to the embassies at Paris, Tokyo, Rome and Constantinople. Four years ago Herr von Jagow recalled him from Paris to the press department of the Foreign Office, where he has since remained, except for a temporary mission to Constantinople, where he acted as chargé d'affaires for the Ambassador. Previous to entering upon his diplomatic career, Herr von Radowitz acquired some legal experience, for he was a student of law, and at one time held office under the Ministry of Justice.

HONOR FOR GENERAL ALLENBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The Sultan of Egypt has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile on Gen. Sir Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, K. C. B., colonel fifth lancers, and Commander-in-Chief Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in recognition of his distinguished services to Egypt during recent operations.

ART

A Jury Free Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The most interesting event in the art circle this season is the jury free exhibition, open at the Palace of Fine Arts. This is the second one of its kind, and is so successful that it will certainly become an annual function, which the San Francisco Art Association will sponsor, under the direction of J. Nilsen Laurvik, the director. "Jury free" signifies that any artist may hang his work without having to submit it to the test of a jury of his peers, who in many instances may not be his peers.

The result is astonishing. Many send canvases who would not otherwise, and many students submit their work, which is an excellent thing for the public and the novice. It gives the inexperienced an opportunity to compare his attainment with that of other workers, and with that of the very best in his profession, something that cannot be estimated at its full value with passing thought. The old-time exhibition cannot appreciate at once this rather startlingly democratic way of accepting pictures, nor could he believe how few bad pictures—really impossible ones—are submitted.

In any community where there are as many aspiring young painters as there are in San Francisco, the jury free exhibition as a yearly function will do much in bringing to the notice of the public the deserving and talented unknown. At the same time it will serve as a tremendous incentive, because he knows that he will have "a chance," something many fail to obtain.

Along with the "Jury free" has come the fair play of the hanging committee. It was composed of the best artists in San Francisco, and they have shown that there is a possibility of holding all personal desire in the background, and leaving the wall space to make its own demands. Beside the canvases of the best artists and teachers, hang those of students whose names are in a catalogue for the first time. "It fits. It balances the wall. It goes here and does not go there," was the rule by which they worked, and it means almost as much as the business of the first conception, that of the show itself, by Director Laurvik.

There are several groups easy to distinguish, which have an individual appeal. Henry V. Poor is the leader of the new men who are following in the Cézanne wake. Poor's pictures have power and they compel interest, though the spectator may not be charmed. It is a fact, also, that sooner or later one returns to them with something between respect and admiration, and goes from them convinced of their truthfulness. The artists in the "Jury free" who are of the Poor group are: Clark Hobart, Miss Myrtle Young, Anne Bremer and Gertrude Partington Albright. The work of all these stands out quite apart from that of the other 125 exhibitors.

These painters are certainly giving in the new manner the quality of mass, weight and structure. There is an earnest effort to portray the dignity and greatness of their theme; even though the poetical and pretty rendition might be possible, they choose the big statement, and command one to observe that the appeal of a landscape may be entirely different from the usual one made.

The second noticeable group centers about Armin Hansen, a man with a marked individuality in the expression of his art. His landscapes are wonderfully given. They are apt to be windy and tempestuous, much motion in the cloudy skies, with the necessary resistance in the trees and foliage—all of which makes for a more or less dramatic picture. His marines and paintings of the fisher-folk are perhaps his best productions, but his canvases always have the power to attract the visitor and hold him.

E. Spencer Macky and his wife, Constance Macky, have some paintings which are characteristic of each of these artists. His pictures are both panel-shaped figure pieces, and are done by a man who is all a painter. He loves the subtle play of color placed upon color. There is an indecision in much that he paints which betrays this love of the colorist to the exclusion, often, of more virile rendition. The work of Mrs. Macky is much more sober, the brushwork heavier, the subjects less pictorial.

E. Charleton Fortune is another young woman who is doing excellent work. Her marine is one of the rocky coast of Monterey, and she has lived up to her standard in this canvas. Genevieve Rixford, called "Girded Dancer," which is rather tonal than otherwise in its conception, and is more conservative than her "Garden." Mateo Sandona is a painter who is abandoning his more serious palette for the brighter and happier one filled with color, rich and plentiful. Among the really good canvases are those by Ambrose Patterson, Perham Nahl, A. Sheldon Penoyer, Ray S. Boynton, William Silva, M. DeNeal Morgan, Lee Randolph, Hermann Ross, Donna Schuster, Maurice Braun, Bruce Nelson, Caroline R. Johnson, Rinaldo Cunco, and Carl Oscar Borg.

IMPORTANCE OF VOTE TO WOMEN DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—At a meeting held at Lady Brassey's house in Park Lane the importance of using the women's vote after it had been won was discussed.

The Hon. Mrs. Astor, who was in the chair, said that she felt that the whole world would be better when women had the vote. They did not want the social talk about politics which she and other women had taken

part in before the war. They ought to fit themselves to enter the House of Commons. Perhaps they would not go there just yet, but it was their duty to go eventually. It was also the duty of all women to take an interest in politics.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, said that when the representation of the people's bill became law they would have to consider what the women who were over 30, and who were therefore enfranchised, would do. It should be part of their education to understand the problems of women's labor created by the war at the time when that labor would cease to be employed. They had also to realize their position as regards men. She believed that the worst thing that they could do would be to set up a woman's party as opposed to a man's. Their differences in political outlook were the same as those of men, and her reason for supporting suffrage in the past had been that women might have an equal share in the work that belonged to both. She spoke of the need for some sort of cohesion amongst women, so that they could pull together in nonparty matters, such as those concerning children, but deprecated the idea of anything so violent as a woman's party. Societies such as the one she represented were not going to disband, once the vote had been won, but would remain to supply that element of cohesion.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC MEETING

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, Gordon Abbott, president, announced that a meeting of the trustees would be held the day after Christmas, when two members of the stockholders' committee would be appointed to the board of trustees. This was in response to a demand by H. A. Holder.

In addition stockholders voted to form a committee to seek additional information in regard to the situation of the company. Chairman Abbott appointed to this committee H. A. Holder, Roger W. Babson, Robert Morse and Gordon Abbott.

In answer to the question of an assessment brought up by one of the stockholders in order to meet the maturing \$3,000,000 5 per cent notes due next April, President Abbott said if the entire board were placed upon the preferred stock, that it would amount to between \$11 and \$12 a share. Chairman Abbott made the proposal that the preferred and common stockholders get together to decide just what the company should do in regard to the notes and other affairs of the company.

William F. Fitzgerald of Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., said that it was his opinion that the trouble with the Bay State Street Railway did not rest with the Public Service Commission, as it was in no way to blame for the company's position. He understood from the commission that it is willing to grant the company relief. He placed the blame for not getting the full six-cent fare entirely on the attorneys of the company, by not going into the cost in sufficient detail in order to show that the six-cent fare was warranted.

He further stated that if the legal department would take up the subject and submit information so that the public would be educated there was no question with him from information received from the Public Service Commission that the company would receive sufficient relief to operate at a profit.

It was Mr. Fitzgerald's opinion that there would be no need of an assessment on stockholders.

WAR CERTIFICATES BEING DISTRIBUTED

Nearly \$500,000 worth of war-savings certificates and thrift stamps have been distributed in Massachusetts to date, and of these nearly \$300,000 worth have gone from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to banks, trust companies and large industrial corporations. Sales at the Boston post office have aggregated \$63,603.

Many business establishments are substituting war-savings stamps for gifts of turkeys to their employees. The thrift stamps are being distributed by corporations to employees as the most direct method of educating the workers to the possibilities of the 25-cent thrift stamp to encourage the saving of money, and also aiding the Government in winning the war. Already 140,000 employees have been furnished with cards and stamps by their employers.

Supplies of stamps are now in the hands of every school superintendent in the State and facilities for purchasing the stamps will be fully extended to every school child in a few days. Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, is in charge of this part of the campaign.

OPERATIONS OF THE WOOLLEN MILLS

That the remarkable speeding up of the woolen industry is not yet abating is to be deduced from the report of active and idle machinery just issued by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. During the last quarter there has been a continuous increase in the number of machines brought into service. The rapidity with which the machinery has been mobilized for war work is a splendid showing for the wool trade.

A particularly significant figure is the gain in the number of worsted spindles working on war orders. In six months, indeed, the number of spindles on worsted has jumped from 210,366 to 707,562.

MUSIC

"Marouf" at Metropolitan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Henri Rabaud's opera, "Marouf, the Cobbler," libretto by Lucien Nepoty, after a tale in "The Arabian Nights"; presented for the first time in the United States at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, N. Y., with Pierre Montoux conducting, evening of Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917. The work was first produced in Paris at the Opéra Comique, in the spring of 1914. It was performed at the Colon Theater, Buenos Aires, in the season of 1917. The Metropolitan cast:

Princesses.....Frances Alda
Fatimah.....Kathleen Howard
Marouf.....Giuseppe de Luca
Sultan.....Leon Rothier
Vizier.....Andrés de Segura
Ali.....Thomas Chalmers
Cadi.....Giulio Rossi
Pastor Cook.....Robert Leonard
Donkey Driver.....Pietro Audisio
Fellah, First Merchant, First Muezzin
Anelo Bada
Salor.....Albert Reiss
Second Muezzin.....Max Bloch
Second Merchant.....Fomplio Malatesta

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If Rabaud were to go right through the "Arabian Nights" and were to make as successful music for it as he has made for "Marouf," the opera repertory would be richer by a thousand and one good pieces. Or, lest that should imply the writing of more notes than one man would be equal to, then if Nepoty, the librettist, were to turn all Schéhérazade's stories into stage dialogue and scenic pastiche, and were to achieve such satisfactory portrayal of character and such pleasing balance of incident as he has in his dramatization of the adventures of the Cobbler of Cairo, there would be texts enough to keep opera composers going indefinitely.

A musical success the new French piece is, both vocally and orchestral. Generally speaking, its style is somewhere between that of Massenet's and that of Charpentier's works, being like "Thais," without the formal tunefulness of the opera, and like "Louise," only with more graceful melodic contour. The vocal writing is very classic, changing to meet the shifts of sentiment in the words and yet doing it in a way to keep an equipoise of gay and sad, bold and timid phrases. The orchestral writing follows the same plan. All the details of action on the stage are commented on by the instruments, but in periodic sentences rather than in ejaculations. The score, therefore, while having flexibility, has also dignity. It is different from other present-day French opera scores in its technical quality, measuring off the thought in equal blocks and giving an effect not unlike the rhymed couplets of the Seventeenth Century poets of France.

The new opera is evidence that classicism is still a prime force in Parisian art. More than that, it is proof that a formal method of musical description is just as effective in an "Arabian Nights" libretto as a local color method. Oriental scales are not found necessary to give the illusion of Cairo and Khartoum as the background of the story. Oriental instruments do not have to explain that the man with the beard and the turban is a Sultan and that the man with the bright colored cloak who is trying to spoil things for the hero and the heroine is a Grand Vizier.

The leading artists on Wednesday night were shrewdly alert to the expressive possibilities of Rabaud's formalism. Mr. Montoux kept the orchestral picture vivid, without detracting from the interest of the stage. Mr. de Luca had just the opportunity which his brilliant voice, baritone but the next thing to tenor, requires. Mme. Alda was to be expected to sing the French composer's soprano role with distinction. She must have exceeded the hope of many in her characterization of the Princess, which was always light and at times charming, and which only once, with high heels in the desert, spoiled scenic congruity.

The minor artists and the field did admirably. The dancers especially distinguished themselves in the Sultan's festival. The stage settings were of various interest. One delightful effect of a palace garden was obtained by means of a blue ground, with domes and minarets picked out in small lights.

RECORD ESTABLISHED BY COAL SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The shipments of anthracite for the month of November, 1917, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, established a record for that month, totaling 6,545,313 tons, an amount which exceeds the shipments made in November, 1916, by 552,316 tons.

For the 11 months ending November 30, 1917, the total shipments have aggregated 71,434,380 tons. These figures are 4,057,996 tons greater than the total shipments for the 12 months of the preceding year, and are 1,480,061 tons greater than the total shipments for the year 1911, which until now has been the banner year in anthracite production. To date this year, the shipments exceed those of the similar period in 1916, by 9,640,743 tons.

DICTIONARY GIFT TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OXFORD, England—A decree recording the thanks of the University of Oxford for the generous gift made to it by representatives of the family of Mr. George M. Smith, M. A., of the Dictionary of National Biography, of which he was the originator and publisher, was passed recently in convocation at Oxford. By this gift the whole of the existing stock and copyrights of the dictionary have been transferred to the University of Oxford with a view to its being main-

BURDEN IS BORNE WHILE WAR IS ON

View of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Who States Some of the Difficulties That the Farmers Have Faced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the Economic Club in this city, said many difficulties confronted the agricultural forces. Fertilizers were scarce, farm machinery had advanced in price, transportation was burdened, and to secure an adequate supply of labor everywhere would demand the country's best energies. Especially serious was the task of retaining the farmer's regular year-round help.

"An army could not be raised," said Secretary Houston, "without taking men from every field of activity, and it would have been unfair to any class to have proposed its complete exemption. Our aim is to secure even greater production from the labor on the farms, and it must be attained. Farmers in the same community must cooperate with one another more actively. Forms of labor not heretofore regularly or fully utilized must be employed and plans for the shifting of labor from places where the load has passed to communities where there is urgent need must be perfected."

"Whether more drastic action will be needed remains to be seen. General conscription would present many difficulties. Relatively nonessential industries must be prepared to release labor and capital for essential undertakings; and either through state or federal action, any able-bodied individuals who can but not do useful work must be pressed into the service."

"After adjustments have been made to changed industrial conditions and to the new revenue legislation, the people of this nation must be prepared increasingly to meet the burdens of this war through just and equitable taxation. There is the singular misapprehension that by borrowing, the burden of waging a war to that extent can be shifted to a future generation. The truth is that in a nation like ours not borrowing abroad, whether control of wealth is secured through taxes on all or in part through loans from the few, the people pay for the war as it proceeds, and that if the books were closed at the end of the war the nation would have paid for it. By borrowing, a burden, it is true, is placed on the people after the war, but it is a burden the nation at that time. The burden is borne while the war is on."

"It follows that the capacity of a nation to wage war is measured by its ability to maintain production, and especially to save—to abstain from luxuries and to stop waste. The nation has been informed that the value of the 1917 output of corn products is \$21,000,000,000. The simple fact is that the actual volume of agricultural things produced is smaller than in 1915, and that consumers generally get much less for a dollar. It is highly important that these things be seen in the right light, and that they are not permitted to impair the motive for saving."

"It is obviously the duty of each civilian to reveal by his conduct the same standards of patriotism, devotion and sacrifice, if necessary, either of life or property, that we expect from the men whom we send to the front directly to bear the brunt of battle. I am confident that it is in this spirit that most of the people of the nation are viewing their obligations and that the great body of public sentiment will permit no other attitude to manifest itself in those who are less right-minded."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING SYRIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The unit of English-speaking Syrians, who have been educated in England or the United States, now being enlisted by the British-Canadian war mission in Chicago, will be sent to this city for its training.

HANAN

HANAN Shoes, in many families, have been a feature of seventy seasons such as this. Ten cities have full Hanan stores, and scores of them have Hanan agencies. You can order by mail from the nearest store.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR COLLEGES TO
PLAY IN TOURNEY

Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton Scheduled to Compete in Intercollegiate Chess League Championship Games

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS WINNERS

Year	Winner	Score
1892-1893	Columbia	9-3
1893-1894	Columbia	8 1/2-3 1/2
1894-1895	Harvard	8 1/2-3 1/2
1895-1896	Harvard	10-2
1896-1897	Harvard	10-2
1897-1898	Harvard	10-2
1898-1899	Harvard	10-2
1899-1900	Columbia	8 1/2-3 1/2
1900-1901	Yale	7 1/2-4 1/2
1901-1902	Columbia	7 1/2-4 1/2
1902-1903	Harvard	9-3
1903-1904	Harvard	8 1/2-3 1/2
1904-1905	Harvard	8 1/2-3 1/2
1905-1906	Harvard	9 1/2-2 1/2
1906-1907	Columbia	11 1/2-1 1/2
1907-1908	Columbia	9 1/2-2 1/2
1908-1909	Princeton	7 1/2-4 1/2
1909-1910	Harvard-Yale	7-5
1910-1911	Columbia	8 1/2-3 1/2
1911-1912	Columbia	10 1/2-1 1/2
1912-1913	Columbia	8 1/2-3 1/2
1913-1914	Yale	6 1/2-5 1/2
1914-1915	Columbia	10-2
1915-1916	Columbia	10 1/2-1 1/2
1916-1917	Columbia	8-4

*Yale won playoff with Columbia.

RESULT OF CHESS TOURNEYS

Year	Columbia	Harvard	Yale	Princeton
1892	5	5	5	5
1893	8 1/2	7	5	6 1/2
1894	3	9	6	3
1895	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2	4
1896	6 1/2	10	4 1/2	3 1/2
1897	6 1/2	10	4 1/2	3 1/2
1898	8 1/2	10	2 1/2	3
1899	8 1/2	9	5	1 1/2
1900	8 1/2	6	6	3 1/2
1901	6 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2
1902	7 1/2	6	7	3 1/2
1903	4 1/2	9	7	3 1/2
1904	5 1/2	8 1/2	4	6
1905	6 1/2	9 1/2	4	6
1906	11 1/2	8	1	3 1/2
1907	9 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2
1908	5 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2
1909	6 1/2	7	3 1/2	7 1/2
1910	8 1/2	6	6	6
1911	10 1/2	8 1/2	2	3 1/2
1912	8	7 1/2	4 1/2	4
1913	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	6 1/2
1914	10	7	5	6 1/2
1915	10 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	6
1916	8	5 1/2	6 1/2	4
Totals	139	184 1/2	123 1/2	105

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities are scheduled to come together in this city today, tomorrow and Saturday in the twenty-sixth annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess League. This championship series has been held every year since it was started in 1892.

Columbia is holding the championship title at the present time as a result of its victory in this city a year ago when the four representatives of the Blue and White finished with eight points won and four lost. Yale came second in 1917 with six and a half points won and five and a half lost. Harvard was third with five and a half won and six and a half lost, while Princeton was last with four won and eight lost.

Since the championship was started Columbia has secured the greatest number of titles, the Blue and White having won it 11 years, during which time it has won 150 points. Harvard comes second to Columbia, the Crimson representatives having won it nine times and tied Yale once. Harvard has won 133 1/2 points during that time. Yale is third in question of titles and points won, the Elis having won the championship twice and tied with Harvard once, accumulating 125 1/2 points, while Princeton has won the title only once and has scored 103 points.

As the tournament starts, Columbia appears to be a decided favorite to win the championship title, as the Blue and White not only has two members of last year's championship four again available but has been getting a lot of good practice by competing in the Metropolitan league series. C. A. Isaacson and S. A. Clapp are the veterans left and each won one and a half points last year. Yale is the only other entrant which has a veteran available, and the Elis have C. C. Kunkel, Jr., who won one and a half points for the Blue in 1916. Harvard and Princeton have had to build up their teams out of men who have not previously competed in the championship event, and how they will come out is very uncertain, as they not only lack championship experience but they have also had little tournament practice this fall and winter owing to the fact that the matches usually scheduled with other colleges were abandoned on account of the giving up of varsity football.

The matches will be played at the rooms of the Columbia University Chess Club, and the winning team will have the right to hold the challenge trophy during the coming year. This trophy has to be won 10 successive years to become the property of the college. The list of entries for the tournament follows:

Columbia—C. B. Isaacson, M. Wolfson, S. A. Clapp, D. E. Ehrlich, R. Aebi, M. Sternman, F. C. P. Dwyer, H. Jackson, Harvard—W. L. Prosser, R. G. Sloan, F. M. Keenan, A. B. Frey, J. P. Callantine, P. B. McConaughy, L. P. Hall, Yale—J. C. Kunkel, Jr., M. B. Ruby, M. P. Tendell, J. S. Brubacher, P. C. Hodge, J. J. Fleming, Princeton—A. W. Linthicum, J. G. Fenelley, S. E. Hall, R. R. Silver, Richard Stillwell, A. B. MacCall, P. U. Stewart, R. F. Todd, J. B. Witherpoon.

WISCONSIN ELECTS DAYTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
MADISON, Wis.,—University of Wisconsin expects to have a good cross-country team next year. Capt. F. D. Golden, being the only man to graduate. W. L. Dayton '19 has been elected captain. He finished tenth in the recent run, Golden taking fourth.

THREE BIG GAMES
FOR DARTMOUTH

Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Brown Are All on Green's Football Schedule for 1918

HANOVER, N. H.,—H. G. Pender, graduate manager of Dartmouth College athletics, has announced the Dartmouth varsity football schedule for next fall. The three big games which will feature the program are with Syracuse University at the Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 26; University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 9, and Brown University at Boston, Nov. 23.

The agreements for the games with Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State are for two years. In 1919 Syracuse will play at Hanover, N. H., Pennsylvania will play in New York City and Pennsylvania State will be played at State College in 1919 and at Hanover in 1918.

It was also announced that C. W. Spears, head coach of the Green team, this fall, would coach the varsity again next year. This was Spears' first year as coach and it is generally regarded here that, considering the handicap he was under through loss of star players for war service, he did very well. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Springfield Training School at Hanover; 12—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Hanover; 19—Pennsylvania State College at Hanover; 26—Syracuse University at New York City.
Nov. 2—New Hampshire State College at Hanover; 9—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 16—Boston College at Hanover; 23—Brown University at Boston.

ATHLETIC BODY
TO AID SERVICE

New England A. A. U. Plans Track and Swimming Meets for Enlisted Men This Winter

At a meeting of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Revere House Wednesday night, the members voted to formally state their attitude toward the United States army and navy authorities in charge of athletic activities. The N. E. A. A. U. has about \$800 left out of the \$1000 appropriated to increase athletic activities among enlisted men.

The army and navy athletic authorities do not seem to be in favor of accepting help from the Amateur Athletic Union. The delegates voted to state their stand formally to General Hodges of the United States Army and Commandant Rush of the United States Navy who are in charge of army and navy activities in New England.

There are between 10 and 12 amateur track and field meets being planned for the coming year, and it is also planned to have a swimming meet, conducted for men in the service at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank during the winter.

At the last meeting of the national body an amendment was made to the constitution, which allows men in the service who may be amateurs to compete with professionals and not lose their amateur standing as long as they do not receive money prizes.

BOSTON A. A. BOWLS
THE COCHATO CLUB

Boston Athletic Association and the Cochato Club will meet this evening in a Newton Tenpin League bowling match, the six other clubs in the league having bowled Wednesday evening. Commercial Club, Arlington Boat Club and Mergus Club were the winners of last night's matches, each getting a 2-to-1 victory.

High team honors went to the Mergus Club, which rolled a total of 2877 against North Gate. Arlington was a close second, getting 2840 against the Hunnewell Club. The summary:

Club	1	2	3	Totals
Mergus Club	889	1012	985	2886
North Gate Club	947	945	987	2879
Arlington Boat Club	877	961	1002	2840
Hunnewell Club	934	954	879	2767
Commercial Club	877	883	863	2623
Newton Club	842	883	899	2624

*Commercial won roll-off.

RECORD FALL FOR
WRESTLING STAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Dr. B. F. Roller of Seattle, Wash., scored the record fall of the international catch-as-catch-can wrestling tournament here Wednesday night, when he threw Pierre LeBelge of Belgium in 13 seconds with a body hold.

Wladek Zbyszko of Poland threw Demetrius Tofalos of Greece in 17m. 54s. with a bridge hold and double arm lock. Edward Lewis of Lexington, Ky., threw Thomas Draak of Holland in 13m. 11s. with a head hold.

ST. LOUIS GETS R. J. WALLACE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.,—R. J. Wallace veteran infielder, has signed with the St. Louis National League Baseball Club for the season of 1918, according to an announcement by President Branch Rickey here Wednesday. Murphy Currie has joined the United States Navy, the fourth man of the St. Louis team to enter the war service, according to Mr. Rickey.

BOWDOIN ELECTS PENDLETON

BRUNSWICK, Me.,—R. W. Pendleton '18, of Boston, has been elected captain of the Bowdoin College baseball team for next year. He succeeds O. S. Donnell of Brunswick, who was called into military service. He has pitched two seasons.

ATHLETIC NOTES

That is a strong football schedule Graduate Manager Pender has arranged for the Dartmouth varsity eleven next fall.

T. L. Kerrigan, professional golfer at the Swaney Golf Club of New York, has enlisted as a first-class seaman in the United States Navy.

The Boston Red Sox may not have won the American League championship pennant last year, but the official figures showed that they were the best fielders in the league and beat out the contention that weak hitting cost them the pennant.

Owing to the fact that all the good hockey players of Greater Boston are either in the United States Army or Navy service or are members of school teams, there is a possibility that the Boston Athletic Association will not be represented in this sport this winter.

President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals is having a hard time getting a manager to handle his baseball club. There is one thing certain, if he does not secure an A. M. man, he can do it himself and do it well, especially with such an able veteran as R. J. Wallace to help him.

Harvard Club of New York squash tennis players are again showing up strongly in this sport. Getting three players into the semifinal round of the national handicap tournament is a splendid tribute to their playing ability, especially when it is noted that they are pretty heavily handicapped.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the famous long-distance runner, has asked for a change of registration from the Metropolitan district to the Middle Atlantic district. It is stated that he desired to join the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. He was formerly a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club.

NEW SCHEDULES
FOR TEAM PLAY

Class A and Class B Squash Tennis Dates Have to Be Changed to Meet Conditions

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Owing to a number of changes which were necessary in the Class A and Class B team championship series of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association for 1917-18, the schedule committee of the organization has drawn up new dates for the two divisions of play with Class A teams meeting Thursday afternoons and Class B teams meeting on Tuesdays.

The Class A series will have only four teams competing for the title this winter instead of five as originally planned. The club which has withdrawn is the Crescent Athletic Club, which was unable to maintain a team in this division. Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton-Squash will continue in the competition. It was hoped that the Princeton club would be able to put a team in the field independent of the squash club, but this could not be accomplished this winter so the two will again play as a combination.

The Princeton club has been able to enter a team for the Class B division of play so that there will be five clubs battling for this title. Two games have already been played with Harvard and Yale coming out the victors at the expense of the Columbia club and Crescent Athletic Club respectively. The games originally scheduled for last Tuesday were given up and have been re-scheduled. The new schedule follows:

CLASS A
Jan. 3—Harvard at Princeton-Squash, Yale at Columbia; 17—Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton-Squash; 24—Princeton-Squash at Harvard, Columbia at Yale; 31—Columbia at Princeton-Squash, Harvard at Yale; 7—Harvard at Princeton-Squash, Yale at Columbia; 14—Harvard at Columbia, Princeton-Squash at Yale.

CLASS B
Jan. 2—Princeton at Crescent, Yale at Columbia; 8—Yale at Princeton, Crescent at Harvard; 15—Columbia at Harvard, Princeton at Crescent; 22—Columbia at Princeton, Harvard at Yale; 29—Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Columbia; Feb. 5—Crescent at Princeton, Columbia at Yale; 12—Princeton at Yale, Harvard at Crescent; 19—Harvard at Princeton, Crescent at Columbia; 26—Princeton at Columbia, Yale at Harvard.

BAYONET DRILLS

TO BE FEATURED

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—The Amateur Fencers' League of America announces it will conduct bayonet competitions as a feature. The organization has abandoned all fencing for titles this year and only informal contests will be held.

The boys in training take a good deal of interest in their bayonet drills and can often be seen showing their civilian friends how it is done. With this energy prevailing the fencers should be able to attract many persons who are anxious to see bayonet exhibitions.

PRINCETON ELECTS FLINN

PRINCETON, N. J.,—L. B. Flinn '18, of Wilmington, Del., has been elected captain of the Princeton University basketball team for the coming season. Flinn was a substitute on last year's team, and is playing at center.

ANNAPOLIS WINS AGAIN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.,—Annapolis Academy won its third straight basketball game of the season here Wednesday evening when the Midshipmen defeated Johns Hopkins, 53 to 5.

SQUASH TENNIS
IN SEMIFINALS

Harvard Club of New York Has Three Representatives Left in National Handicap Tourney

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Semifinal-round matches are scheduled for today in the annual national handicap squash tennis tournament on the courts of the Yale Club. Harvard Club has three or four contestants left in play while the other member of the quartet represents the Columbia Club. The Harvard players are: F. V. S. Hyde, lowest handicap man in the tournament; J. V. Onativia Jr., and J. W. Appel Jr. The lone Columbia representative is R. L. Streiblich.

Hyde won his way to the semifinals when he defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, by a score of 15-11, 2-15, 15-8. The Harvard player lacked his usual slashing game and while Streiblich played the third game, in this game Hyde counted 12 aces in a row before Mixsell gained his first point. Of the five points made by Hyde in the third game he gained four of these through errors by his opponent.

Appel defeated T. R. Coward, the Yale underdog, after an interesting battle, by a score of 15-10, 15-12. Coward played a strong game against his stronger rival in the second game, holding a lead of 10 to 5 before Appel began to challenge him. It was a fight for every ace thereafter, with Appel's harder smashing standing him in good stead.

Onativia eliminated C. T. A. Cooney, the former Eli football and track star, while Streiblich defeated H. C. Desauter, City A. C. The summary:

Third Round
F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club (minus 3 aces), defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club (plus 3 aces), 15-11, 2-15, 15-8.
R. L. Streiblich, Columbia Club (3 aces plus 1 hand), defeated H. C. Desauter, City A. C. (8 aces plus 1/2 hand), 15-12, 15-9.
J. V. Onativia Jr., Harvard Club (plus 3 aces), defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club (5 aces plus 1/2 hand), 15-8, 15-1.
J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club (minus 3 aces), defeated T. R. Coward, Yale University (plus 3 aces), 15-10, 15-12.

HOCKEY SEVEN AT
B. U. THIS SEASON

First Time in Years University Has Been in League With Other College Teams

Boston University, for the first time in years, is to be represented in a college athletic league. The Boston University hockey seven will be a member of the league which also comprises Boston College, Tufts College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The squad is made up of good material and should make good. Some of the men who should show up well are Ralph Crowley, Paul Rasmussen, Warren Pond, Bennett, Jost, Alfred Felch, Edward Bryant, Leatherville, Bromfield, Goodhue, Vincent Morton, Cadigan, Smith, Dunn, Gasser and Tilton.

The schedule for the team has been made up. League games will be played at the Boston Arena. The schedule:

Jan. 14—Boston College; 21—Tufts; 31—Feb. 5—St. John's at Danvers, Mass.; 11—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 16—Exeter at Exeter, N. H.; 23—Boston College.
*March 4—Tufts; 25—Technology.
*League games.

ARMORED CARS ON
SECRET EXPEDITION

ST. PAUL, Minn.,—A news item from Detroit, Mich., printed in the St. Paul Dispatch, says that three armored automobiles, fully armed and equipped so that they start sending streams of bullets at a minute's notice, rolled out of Detroit in charge of Lieut. C. G. Macdonald and 12 noncommissioned officers of the ordnance department, national army. They were starting the last half of a 2000-mile trip on secret government business.

Where the journey started, where it will end and its purpose is not being divulged at present. Details of the interior arrangement of the rubber-tired forts are also being kept secret.

WOMEN ATHLETES TO
MEET IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.,—An athletic conference of American college women will be held at the University of Chicago April 12 and 13, it is announced there. The first of such gatherings was held at the University of Wisconsin last year, when 22 colleges of the Middle West were represented. Some attendance from the East is anticipated this year.

The chief business of this year's conference, according to the Daily Maroon at the University of Chicago, will be to promote the standardization of athletics for women.

C. A. C. WINS AT BASKETBALL

STORRS, Conn.,—Connecticut Agricultural College brought its basketball series with Wesleyan University to one victory for each by winning the second game played here Wednesday evening, 32 to 28. When the two teams met at Middletown, Saturday, Wesleyan won 20 to 16. Wednesday's game was one of the fastest ever played here.

STARS ARE ENTERED
FOR JUNIOR TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Judging from the way the entries have been coming in, this year's United States national junior indoor lawn tennis championship will be a big success despite war conditions. While the time for closing entries will not come until tomorrow evening, King Smith, who is in charge of the tournament, reports that he has received the entries of most of the leading junior players of this section of the country.

Vincent Richards, the present national outdoor boy's champion, is one of the prominent players eligible for this tournament who has already entered. Play will take place on the courts of the seventh regiment army beginning next Monday. Among those who have already entered are the following:

F. T. Anderson, Commercial High School; W. E. Osgood, Pleasantville High School; F. J. Meyer, Brooklyn Preparatory School; H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School; S. Adelstein, De Witt Clinton High School; A. M. Larsen, New Utrecht High School; Howard Snow, Horace Mann School; Cecil Donaldson, Marquand School; Preston Scott, Horace Mann School; J. T. Kemmerer, Pleasantville High School; G. W. Saunders, Allen Stevenson School; P. L. Kynaston, Y. M. C. A.; D. Herman, De Witt Clinton High School; H. Gordon Snow, Horace Mann School; L. L. Mitchell, Trinity School; F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville High School, and Vincent Richards.

B. A. A. WILL DECIDE
HOCKEY QUESTION

A meeting of the Boston Athletic Association will be held this evening at the Exeter Street clubhouse to decide the important question as to whether or not the organization will support a hockey team this winter. The recent edict of the athletic director of the first naval district, Lieut. J. K. Park, prohibiting enlisted men from playing with civilian athletic teams, practically breaks up the B. A. A. team.

B. A. A. hockey prospects were greatly set back when Captain Fred Huntington, Donald Sands and J. H. Donahue were sent to France with the American expeditionary forces, but the chances of bringing out a winning team were fair; since then Raymond Skilton, John Hutchinson, Frank Downing and Forest Osgood have gone into the United States Navy, and there is now no one with experience left about which Manager G. V. Brown can construct a team.

HARVARD TO HAVE
GYMNASTIC TEAM

The scarcity of athletes at Harvard University will not break up the varsity gymnastic team, although leading members of last year's team have left college. Plans were announced Wednesday night for the organization of a varsity team this year under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of the Harvard gymnasium.

The practice of the Harvard gymnasts will be held in Randolph gymnasium, which now takes the place of Hemenway gymnasium. Exeter and Andover academies will have their usual places on the Harvard schedule, and it is probable that the team also will be entered in the intercollegiate.

MCGILL WITHDRAWS
HENDRICKS OFFER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,—The offer to release John Hendricks, manager of the Indianapolis American Association Baseball Club for \$10,000, was withdrawn Wednesday by J. C. McGill, president of the club, in a telegram received from him by Hendricks. Negotiations have been under way for some time for Hendricks' release. He has been offered the management of the St. Louis Nationals if he could get away from his contract here.

McGill first demanded \$15,000. Branch Rickey of the St. Louis club offered \$5000. McGill then asked \$10,000, where the matter stood.

MARSHALL HELPING
PRINCETON AT CHESS

PRINCETON, N. J.,—Desirous of doing everything they can to get a winning team to play in the annual intercollegiate chess tournament with Columbia, Yale and Harvard, beginning in New York today, the members of the Princeton Chess Club had F. J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, here this week to make a last-minute drive for efficiency.

First of all the champion drilled the Tigers in the chess openings, giving them valuable pointers as he went along. He wound up by playing a squad of 15 simultaneously, winning all the games.

COURT CASE FAVORS PLAYER

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.,—A judgment of \$2000 against the Western Union Telegraph Company in favor of J. P. Pfeister, former pitcher of the Chicago Nationals, was sustained by the Illinois Supreme Court here Wednesday. Pfeister alleged that a telegram sent by him addressed to the Milwaukee Club of the American Association was never delivered and as a result he lost a place as pitcher on the latter team.

PITCHER RIXEY MAY RETIRE

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Another serious blow to the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club is expected within a few days, for Eppa Rixey, pitcher, has been offered a position as chemist in the United States government service. If he passes the examinations, he announces he will retire from the game for all time.

MELROSE TO HAVE
A STRONG SEVEN

Coach McPheters Has Veterans and Wealth of New Candidates to Work With This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELROSE, Mass.,—Hockey practice is well under way at Melrose High School, and the prospects of that school being represented by a strong seven this winter are very bright. The candidates for the team are working hard every afternoon under the direction of Coach C. H. McPheters, and over 40 boys have answered the call, a number of them experienced. Some of the new candidates, look very promising.

Melrose is going to be well off as to veterans for the seven this year, and from the present outlook the team is going to be a big factor in the interscholastic Hockey League championship race. The first league game for Melrose does not come until very near the middle of next month, and with three games scheduled before the opening of the league season, Melrose should be in splendid trim for the title race.

Albert Sanford, who played center on the first team a year ago, has been elected captain, and he will in all probability take care of the rover position this winter. Albert Leonard, point; Howard Miller, forward; Walter Monegan, wing; Otis Pierce, goal; and Thomas Moriarty, coverpoint, are the other veteran members of the squad. John Trites, a substitute last season, is another likely player, at almost any position. With this veteran group and a wealth of new men Coach McPheters certainly has the foundation for a title-winning seven.

Melrose will open the season with the Alumni team at Melrose, on Dec. 25. The hockey team from the U. S. S. Ranger will be played at Melrose on Dec. 29, and Wakefield will be played at Melrose on Jan. 1. These three games will put the Melrose boys in shape for the championship season, which opens Jan. 11 with Cambridge High and Latin School at the Boston Arena. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 25—Alumni at Melrose; 29—U. S. S. Ranger at Melrose.
Jan. 1—Wakefield at Melrose; 1

LATIN AMERICA
WEEK IN PARISRegard of France for South
American Republics Shown
at Sorbonne MeetingBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Reference has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor to the work accomplished by the Parliamentary committee that devotes itself to the promotion of the interests of France in foreign countries, in conjunction with the committee for "L'effort de la France et de ses alliés," in the way of organizing what are called Latin America weeks. The second of these weeks has just been held and has been, in all respects, a conspicuous success. The opening ceremony took place in the large amphitheater of the Sorbonne, in the presence of the President of the Republic, with whom were M. Ambrose Rendu, vice-president of the Municipal Council, and the members of the diplomatic corps of the South American countries. The president of the two committees just mentioned is M. Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, and on this occasion he made the opening speech. He said: "I bring to the republics of Latin America an expression of the fraternal attachment of the French Republic. They will find in the ceremony over which I preside and which is honored by the personal association of the President of the Republic, a new testimony of the sentiments by which we are attached to them in the world crisis in which their interests and their rights are not less concerned than ours. Traditions, education, community of history and origin, and similar aspirations toward the full development of independence and liberty, all bind these countries to us in a battle in which humanity itself is threatened in respect of all that is noblest and most sacred."

"So, one after the other, they come to range themselves under the flag that France and the allied powers bear to victory through the severest trials and most terrible sacrifices. After Brazil and Cuba, which have boldly declared war against the enemies of civilization, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay have taken a definite step toward alliance with free peoples, in breaking off their diplomatic relations with Germany. The Republic of Haiti has also indicated its intention of following the example of its great sister, the Republic of Brazil. The other states of the new world have already manifested, by various procedures, their desire not to remain outside the conflict to which they are called by the voice of their conscience and care for their self-preservation. Honor to all these nations to which, in times of peace, we are bound by sympathies continually strengthened by the cultivation of friendship, and which are inevitably attracted to us now by the imperative necessity of preventing themselves from falling under the yoke of feudal oligarchies, and by an obligation to obey the eternal moral forces."

An address was then delivered by M. Emile Boutroux of the Académie Française and delegate of the Franco-American committee. He indicated the various ways in which the 20 nations of South America had been of assistance to the Allies. Since 1915 the Argentine had, he said, established an ambulance on the French front and a number of hospitals in different parts of the country, while weeks before France had been organized in the Argentine. One could not expect less of Brazil than she had given, since the device of the French philosopher, Auguste Comte, "Order and Progress," was inscribed on her flag. The great Brazilian citizen, Ruy Barbosa, wrote to the faculty of law at Buenos Aires in 1916, "Faced by those who destroy law and those who observe it no neutrality is possible. Neutrality means impartiality, but impartiality is unbearable when law and justice are violated by crime." With the idealism of Brazil, M. Boutroux said, there was coupled the practical spirit. Uruguay had adopted the 14th of July as a national festival and had given 5,000,000 to France. Chile sent gifts in kind to the soldiers in the trenches; Paraguay, notwithstanding her misfortunes and losses, had given 2,000,000; Bolivia had recently added the history of France to the curriculum of public education; Venezuela had sent money, and Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Central America had many times done honor to France.

M. Garcia Calderon, secretary of the Poruvian Legation, said that if in the working out of economic rivalries in the future France should find herself confronted with audacious competitors, none would have the sympathy and friendship of Peru to a greater extent than France. M. Charles Guernier, president of this second Latin America Week, said that agreement between the peoples of the world was nothing if it had for its basis only protocols of chancelleries; but it was an immense force if it rested on the considered sentiments and expressed will of individuals. All those sentiments on the part of Latin America had been extended to France for long past. The South American republics were aware of the awful campaign of intrigue and intimidation that Germany had directed against France since the first days of the war. The Parliamentary committee wished to give an answer to that propaganda by showing Latin America that notwithstanding her sorrows and her sufferings, France was still mindful of those who, in many private and public ways, had proved their attachment to her. M. Lucien Fournier, vice-rector of the Académie de Paris, in the name of the university thanked Latin America for what it had done. He urged the advantages of a rapprochement between the French academies and those of South America after the war, and

strongly advised the youth of France to learn Spanish and Portuguese with more ardor than ever before. The opening ceremony began and ended with the "Marseillaise."

During the week many interesting and valuable papers were read and upon some of them there was keen discussion. A report was submitted by M. André Weiss on the question of the status of French children born in Latin America, and M. Jouve de la Pradelle and M. Larnaudie, professors of law, spoke strongly in favor of the modification of the existing laws in the matter, while M. Clunet proposed that French children born in America should have the same rights as the children of foreign people born in France. On attaining their majority they would be able to declare for the country of their birth, and they could return to France to study and learn to love her, without the law, like a kind of gendarme, seizing them by the neck.

One of the sessions was devoted to financial questions of various kinds. M. J. Chevalier dealt with Franco-Brazilian relations, and M. J. Bloch spoke on the subject of banking organization, foreign trade and French influence in Latin America, demanding the establishment of a French national bank for foreign trade. M. Cadoux, secretary of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, presented a report on the establishment of a French exportation bank and the organization of a regular discount business in French long-term paper. M. Lang-Villar, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, examined the question of the adaptation of the French banks to the development of French industry and commerce after the war.

In the course of another session, M. Henri Goy submitted a statement on practical means of developing, through educational agencies, the intellectual relations between France and the nations of Latin America, and M. Martinenche showed how French national education might be much better adapted to serve the interests of French policy in those countries. At a reception of the congress at the Hotel de Ville, M. Ambrose Rendu, vice-president of the Municipal Council, said that the program of the Latin America Week afforded a thousand reasons for considering the alliance between France and the countries of South America as an accomplished fact. The last session was devoted to speeches by representatives of all the Latin America countries, expressive of their deep sympathy for France and their confidence in her victory.

QUEENSLAND'S
IRON PRODUCTIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Queensland's enormous deposits of iron ore would seem to guarantee the success of state development of the iron industry, and recently this was proved, on a small scale, by the erection of a furnace capable of treating 50 tons a week by a company in Maryborough.

Now the Government has included in its policy program the establishment of state iron works. To this end a royal commission has been inquiring into the location and situation of ore deposits and fuel supply, the most suitable sites for central works and the primary cost of erecting and equipping such works. The report has shown that everything needed for the successful production of pig iron is in the State, and that a complete plant for such manufacture can be established at a cost not exceeding £5000.

Some years ago Dr. Jack, then government geologist, made an exhaustive report on the enormous iron deposits in Queensland. "One of the chief deposits," he wrote, "is at Iron Island, being a rich hematite, with unlimited quantities of the purest limestone in the vicinity. At Mt. Lucy, 106 miles from Cairns, on the Chillagoe line, there is an enormous outcrop of exceedingly pure magnetite. Iron Mountain, at Kangaroo Hills, near Townsville, was also described as 'an enormous bed of magnetic iron ore of vast proportions.'"

Mt. Leviathan, in the Cloncurry district, is a mass 200 feet high and a quarter of a mile in diameter at the base of the purest iron ore, the greatest part of which is specular iron. Mt. Pilsa is another hill of similar nature, only not so high as Mt. Leviathan.

There are large and rich deposits near the Wild River, 60 miles from Mareeba, and these could be worked in conjunction with Mt. Lucy. At Gladstone, Pittsworth, Biggenden, Daglish, Mt. Perry and the Don River, in the Mt. Morgan district, there are also almost untouched sources of iron wealth.

PRICES INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Mr. A. B. Piddington, K. C., chief interstate commissioner, has been taking evidence under the powers of the Interstate Commission Act and the War Precautions Act, in Brisbane. The investigations, which have been very exhaustive, covered the following:

1. Causes of the increase of prices of stable commodities consumed by the great mass of the people.
2. The extent to which increased cost of raw material and of labor are responsible for higher prices.
3. What effect, if any, the export of portion of our products overseas has had on local prices.
4. The extent to which the increase of prices is due to exploitation of the public through the operations of rings, combines, and manipulation of the markets.

The subjects of immediate interest have been bread, meat, butter, cheese, bacon, vegetables, fruit, milk, groceries, clothing, boots, and house rent.

Mr. Piddington's report is awaited with keen interest.

THE RUMANIANS
OF TRANSYLVANIARumanian Author Writes of
Treatment by Magyars—
Why Rumania Entered WarBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland (Nov. 8).—In a very interesting account of Rumania's entry into the war, M. N. P. Comnene, a prominent Rumanian author, says there were two principal reasons for Rumania taking an active part in the great European conflict. The first had its origin in the national aspirations for the deliverance of the Rumanians from the yoke of the alien, and particularly from that of the Magyar. The second was the moral desire to join those forces against the German peril, recognizing that this constituted a menace not only for Rumania, but for all the small nations thirsting for independence.

Great numbers of people who only know the conditions in the Orient superficially, M. Comnene points out, see in Rumania a sign for the deliverance of Transylvania nothing but a pretext; just a simple desire for aggrandizement and conquest. This, he argues, is not true at all, and he draws a graphic picture of the conditions of life of the unhappy Rumanians under the Hungarian yoke. These unfortunate people in Transylvania, who until the year 1867 had known the blessings of independence, have for the past 50 years, he says, existed under a régime of ruthless oppression and unspeakable barbarity. No violence and indignities have spared them, and the Magyars have done everything to deprive them of their liberty, their national sentiments, their language and finally, even, of their religion. The Rumanians of the independent kingdom of Rumania have, for half a century, stood by powerless and watched the martyrdom of their brothers. Their desire to maintain peace as long as possible kept them silent. They did violence to their grief and indignation, their only resources being petitions, remonstrances, and diplomatic protests, which never received the slightest attention.

Austria-Hungary's entry into the war filled their cup of overflowing. The Rumanians could no longer remain neutral, whilst their brethren in Transylvania and other parts of the Dual Monarchy were compelled to enlist in the Hungarian Army and serve under the hated Magyar commanders, who treated them with the utmost contempt and the greatest brutality. They were always assigned to the most dangerous positions in the front, apparently with the deliberate intention that as many as possible should be butchered. There is little doubt that the purpose was to depopulate the country, leaving it an unoccupied field for Magyar colonization.

First of all, was to the cry of "Rumania for the Rumanians" that the kingdom entered the war. There was no thought of conquest, but simply the desire to reestablish the rights which were violated in 1867, and to restore independence to a country which, since the days of Trajan, had never ceased to be Rumanian territory. M. Comnene says that the material and selfish interests of Rumania counseled her to continue in her neutrality. But the consciousness of the danger which the victory of German imperialism would have meant to the liberty of the whole world finally triumphed over all utilitarian considerations. At the risk of perishing—and Rumania was never under any illusion as to the danger to which she was exposing herself—this brave country elected to place herself on the side of the defenders of right and liberty. With rare magnanimity, M. Comnene prefers to say little of the part played by the Russian autocracy. He proves, however, that the time for the entry of Rumania into the war was really settled by Berlin, with the express intention of furnishing the Austrian-German armies with a victory on the eastern front. While the results of the Rumanian sacrifice were disastrous to Rumania herself, they have been beneficial on the other fronts. The campaign of von Mackensen ended in the invasion of Wallachia, but the front of Macedonia was cleared. The Entente are under an immense obligation to the Rumanian people.

Regarding the future of Rumania, M. Comnene is full of hope. He believes that his country will be again triumphant and will march on proudly to her high destinies. As for Austria-Hungary, M. Comnene declares that the antiquated Dual Monarchy is destroyed and that it can never survive the war. This conglomeration of varied races, divided into dominant nations and subject nations, where the first have all the rights and the second none; this mosaic, which is kept together only by force and power, should, he insists, be abolished, and its several parts should rejoin the ethnological races to which they belong.

PORTUGUESE WRITER
ON SPANISH POLITICS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Relations between the sister states of the peninsula have been on such an excellent footing during the whole of these difficult times, and never more so than lately, that the most delicate care and wise discretion are exercised in every responsible quarter to refrain from any criticism that by any remote recollection of the affairs of Spain, in any public way, is therefore not encouraged, although it is unnecessary to state that they have a deep interest for Portugal at the present time, and

when comments are made they are generally of a complimentary character. It would have been impossible, however, for Portugal not to pay close attention to the recent happenings on her east. She has followed them in close detail, and the general conclusion among critical observers seems to be that, while the case is extremely serious, Spain takes herself too seriously in some ways, and is inclined to be too pessimistic and not to give sufficient weight to extremely favorable points. It is considered that she ought to be highly optimistic and to face her political difficulties with the feeling that there is no reason why they should not be quickly, easily, and thoroughly settled, inasmuch as there are no deep and fundamental obstacles.

A striking criticism on this subject has just appeared in the Oporto newspaper called O Primeiro de Janeiro. "Spain is without doubt," says the writer, "the European country which has suffered least from the war. She is not really short of bread, meat, oil, or coal. It has not been necessary for her to resort to rationing with the articles of prime necessity, of which some remain at the prices that ruled before August, 1914, and others cost little more than before the war. This is due, not to any wonders performed by the different governments, but to the peculiar conditions to be found in this country in comparison with those which are the scenes of the great struggle. However, if we look at things without prejudice, we must recognize that, in the absence of the measure taken by the governments, something would have been wanting and the cost of living would have been much more appreciable."

Referring to the habit in some quarters of continually harping on "bad governments," the writer says that the same thing happens with governments as with dramatic authors. "Articles are published in the newspapers declaiming against the insignificance of theatrical production and the archaism of the moulds employed by modern dramatists. Yet the managers do not close their doors to the ideas and talent of youth. They may have to wade through five, six or eight hundred plays submitted to them, and from that vast number may find ten or a dozen worthy of being submitted to the public test. From that test some may emerge that are equal to the test. So with governments. Spain is passing through a period of great transformations, and they all produce a want of equilibrium, uneasiness and trouble. The Spaniards are experiencing the anxieties of renovation, of progress, of improvement."

"Spain wishes to be a rich power, strong, and first-class," says the writer. "But ambitions and destructive politics on the one hand and romantic and Utopian illusions on the other are mingled with this movement, and there is no fixed criterion, no normal method of procedure, such as will carry the country in any definite way to the desired end. Spain knows what she wants, but she cannot discover the practical form by which her generous aspirations may be converted into tangible realities. There is now a strong current against parties, against parliaments which resemble each other, caciquism as it is called. She is endeavoring to establish the system of groups and of heterogeneous governments, which has been tried, developing those very ideas which it wishes to correct. It is understood that some ambitious politicians, impatient to arrive at the premiership, defend this system which is condemned today and destined to disappear from the political life of nations; but it is not conceivable that conscientious men, and those who desire only the public good, should do anything to strengthen the prevailing disorganization. . . . Therefore I think that the most advantageous thing would be to strengthen the parties, expelling the bad elements from them and disciplining them so that they would become vigorous organizations with the assistance of the best knowledge, for the difficult work of government. Brilliant and eloquent ministers are, with rare exceptions, the worst politicians and statesmen. Brilliant speech is not always wise and acid, nor are lucidity and good sense accustomed to seem brilliant. The politics of groups are the politics of insincerities and of wrongful understandings and arrangements. This is what many well-meaning people advise for the salvation of Spain." This view of Spanish politics, as they are at present, may not be wholly unprejudiced.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

LEEDS, England.—Mr. J. Simpson, vice-president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, who is at present touring in Great Britain, speaking on the subject of prohibition, recently addressed a special meeting of the Leeds Trades Council on this important question. The attendance was so small that the chairman apologized for asking Mr. Simpson to proceed with his address, but the few who gathered to hear Mr. Simpson were amply repaid by the interest of his address. He strongly emphasized the fact that labor and Socialism in all countries had everything to gain from adopting a policy of prohibition. He gave an account of the rise and spread of prohibition in Canada, and said that at the present time eight out of nine provinces of the Dominion exercised their full provincial powers in prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as beverages. Quebec alone among the Canadian provinces stood out against prohibition, and even there only 93 out of a total of 1200 municipalities allowed the old system to continue, and Mr. Simpson noted that in another 12 or 18 months the whole Province would be dry. Recently, he said, the distilleries had been closed by the Federal Government, and the Food Controller had prohibited the use of any grain for the manufacture of potable liquors.

HOUSING WOMEN
IN WASHINGTONPlans Are Being Made to Take
Care of Large Number Who
Are Employed in War WorkWASHINGTON, D. C.—Mothers of
girls who have gone to Washington
to accept positions as stenographers
or clerks in the government war-
emergency activities will be interested
to know that plans are being made in
the different departments at Wash-
ington to take care of them.

The following statement comes from the Ordnance Department: "Realizing that contentment is a large factor in esprit de corps, the War Department, has undertaken on a large scale welfare work, including housing arrangements, for the benefit of its 1500 employees, the majority of whom are women, and even arranging social affairs for them. "As new comers, especially women, are at a disadvantage in finding accommodations in crowded Washington, the division has made its own housing arrangements, with such success that none of its members is now looking for rooms. A volunteer committee of wives of the army officers connected with the division prepared a list of rooms which was thoroughly investigated by the two welfare workers on the rolls of the division. Practically all of these were in private homes, few of them being boarding houses.

"Believing that social life is necessary to the maintenance of morale, the welfare workers have arranged for the employees all sorts of social affairs, and have not neglected to enlist the enthusiasm of the girls in war work. Knitting and sewing classes to work for the enlisted men of the ordnance corps have been formed."

GLASGOW HEARS OF
RUSSIAN SITUATIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland.—An address describing the events of the Russian revolution was given recently in Glasgow before the Russia Society of Scotland by Mr. H. G. Brennan, lecturer in Russian at the University of Glasgow. Mr. Brennan was in Petrograd last February, while the revolution was in progress, and spoke in terms of the warmest appreciation of the courage and steadfastness of the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan. His absolute confidence in the Russian people, and his conviction of the safety of the members of the foreign colony was, Mr. Brennan said, a tower of strength to others who were apprehensive of events, and did much to allay feelings of terror or panic.

At the beginning of his address Mr. Brennan said the glorious day of Russia's resurrection would come as surely as the return of spring. The present chaotic state of Russia he attributed to the machinations of Germany—traceable in Bolshevism in Great Britain, France and Italy—rather than to the direct results of the great revolution. The terrible drama of bloodshed and anarchy now being enacted in Petrograd, he declared, was organized and staged by agents similar to those who had endeavored to provoke an uprising in India, the wrecking of bridges and factories in Canada, and who had placed internal machines in the steamers carrying women and children from the United States to Europe.

Reviewing the events that followed

Albert Steiger Company
"A Store of Specialty Shops"
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News from Doll-Land
Unbreakable Dolls with wigs—
little boys and girls in dozens of
costumes, and little Baby Dolls in
white gumpie dresses.
98c and \$1.50
Cunning little Japanese Dolls,
\$1.50 and \$1.98
Celluloid Dolls, in little colored
rompers or long dresses,
79c to \$2.50
Fuzzy Teddy Bears, put together
to stay.....49c, 98c, \$1.98
Tiny clothes for all the doll fam-
ily at reasonable prices.

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Here you will find more variety in each
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And not only are these wearables exactly
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the abdication of the Tsar. Mr. Brennan maintained that the root of the subsequent troubles that culminated in the recent Bolsheviky rising lay in the dual authority that had been established, in the Duma, headed by the new Ministry, on the one hand, and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers on the other. Russia's great misfortune was that she had no strong man to grasp the possibilities of the situation. For several days, he said, the Swedish-Finnish frontier was left unguarded, and during that time hundreds of German agents who had been awaiting an opportunity, slipped into Russia and began their nefarious work of disorganizing the army.

Speaking of the sobriety of the crowds during the memorable days that followed the revolution, Mr. Brennan said he believed it constituted the strongest hope and confidence that the present anarchic situation in Russia was only a stage, and possibly a necessary one, in the evolution of the new Russia.

SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Reconstruction has appointed Mr. Clement B. Broad, and Mr. W. J. Jones to be members of the building materials supply committee. Mr. Broad was a member of the firm of Dawson & Co., Ltd., of Battersea and is a past president of the Clayworkers Institute. Mr. W. J. Jones is in charge of the bricks section of the iron and steel production department of the Ministry of Munitions.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, has awarded the bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Lieut.-Commander Charles Kornot Sergeant, R. N. R. (retired); Stephenson Chisholm Pearson, seaman of the examination vessel Southern Prince, and Gunner John Cox, royal garrison artillery, in recognition of their services at the wreck of a British steamship in March last.

VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The checking up of the Canadian Victory Loan lists in the hands of the committee on Dec. 12, showed a total subscription of \$416,000,000 for the Dominion, which is \$16,000,000 in excess of the original objective, the subscribers numbering 800,000. It is estimated that several millions will yet be added to this amount.

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A FOUR-DAY FURNITURE SALE

Including every piece of furniture in our gigantic
stocks at 25% Discount from Regular Prices.
NO EXCHANGES, NO APPROVALS, NO CREDITS, NO RESERVATIONS.
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In fine heavy quality Crepe
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POWER UNION
IN CALIFORNIAPractical Consolidation of Com-
panies Proposed, With Ex-
pected Saving of OilSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The practical consolidation of all of the power-producing companies of northern and central California and finally of the whole State, by means of interconnections of transmission systems between the different companies, was foreshadowed at a recent hearing before the State Railroad Commission, called for the purpose of investigating the conditions now existing in the production of gas and electricity.

The idea behind the recommendation thus to connect and consolidate power-producing agencies is that much power that is now developed, but which is for various reasons not used, could be made available; that great economies of production and distribution could be effected, and the whole problem of the production and distribution of power handled in a more comprehensive and serviceable manner. In this connection attention was called to the fact that most of the large power producing and distributing systems in the vicinity of Los Angeles are already interconnected in this way.

It was stated that through cooperation and connection between some of the large power companies of central and northern California at least 30,000 horse power of electrical energy would be made available to take the place of power produced by means of fuel oil, which would mean incidentally the saving of about 1,000,000 barrels of oil a year.

HIGHER RATE ASKED
FOR IDAHO POTATOESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—George T. Odell, director of Utah's War Savings Committee, has recommended to Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, that growers of potatoes in the Snake River district, Idaho, be granted an increase from 65 to 80 cents a bushel. Mr. Odell claims that at 65 cents the growers cannot make a fair profit. "It is my opinion," he says, "that if this is not done many of the farmers will reduce their acreage."

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Gifts a Man Would

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS RECOVER AFTER DECLINE

First Half of the Session of New York Exchange Witnesses Substantially Lower Prices—Good Rally Follows Later

There was very little change in the general aspect of the New York stock market in the early part of today's session. Prices again were irregular, and trading continued light and narrow. Union Pacific made a show of strength at the opening at a gain of more than a point, but by the end of the first 15 minutes or so its advance was reduced to three-fourths of a point. Canadian Pacific was off three-fourths, and Southern Pacific a full point, although the latter came back as much. Baltimore and Ohio was weak, and Norfolk and Western was heavy. Northern Pacific sold down half a point. United States Steel common fluctuated within fractional limits.

The New York list in the last half hour was inclined to sag where any change of consequence took place.

It did not seem to require much pressure to send prices downward nor much influence to move them upward. The rails, as a general thing, continued to be the weakest feature throughout the forenoon. U. S. Steel and other industrials also were weak. Union Pacific, after opening up 1 1/2 at 103 1/2, declined to 101 1/2, rallying moderately later. Baltimore and Ohio was down 2 1/2 at the opening at 41 and declined under 40, a new low. Atchafalaya was unchanged at the opening at 76 1/2 and dropped nearly 2 points. Northern Pacific was off 1/2 at the opening at 76 1/2. It improved to 77 1/2 and then dropped to 75.

U. S. Steel, after opening up 1/2 at 81, dropped to 79 1/2, recovering a point before midday. Scotia-Sheffield, Nova Scotia Steel, National Conduit, Gulf and Mexican Petroleum were among the heavy features. There was a sharp recovery in the early afternoon. Practically all groups participated in the upturn. Gains of two points or more from the low figures of the forenoon were recorded in many instances. Foreign bonds, particularly the Anglo-French five, were strong, moving up more than two points. There were fractional recessions from the high before the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Acta Explos.	8 1/2	8 3/4
do effs.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Big Ledge	18 1/2	18 3/4
Canada & Mont.	36 1/2	36 3/4
Butte & Z.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Butte Detroit	3 1/2	3 3/4
Calumet	46 1/2	46 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	12 1/2	12 3/4
Canada Cop.	13 1/2	13 3/4
Chev Motors	63 1/2	63 3/4
Cons Arizona	13 1/2	13 3/4
Cons Copper	54 1/2	54 3/4
Consolid.	14 1/2	14 3/4
Corden & Co.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Curtiss	26 1/2	26 3/4
First Natl Cop.	13 1/2	13 3/4
Gibson	8 1/2	8 3/4
Goldfield	26 1/2	26 3/4
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 3/4
Hoea Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound	31 1/2	31 3/4
Jerome Verde	12 1/2	12 3/4
Jumbo	12 1/2	12 3/4
Lake Torp Boat	3 1/2	3 3/4
Magma Cop.	35 1/2	35 3/4
Marine Arms	81 1/2	81 3/4
Max. Munition	8 1/2	8 3/4
McKinley Bar	57 1/2	57 3/4
Merrill Oil	17 1/2	17 3/4
Met Petrol	12 1/2	12 3/4
Midwest	8 1/2	8 3/4
Midwest Refg	9 1/2	9 3/4
National Zinc	25 1/2	25 3/4
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 3/4
Peabody	11 1/2	11 3/4
Pennock	53 1/2	53 3/4
Red Rock	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sapulpa Ref	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sequoyah Oil	5 1/2	5 3/4
Shenandoah	13 1/2	13 3/4
South Motor	7 1/2	7 3/4
Stewart Min	11 1/2	11 3/4
Submarine Boat	10 1/2	10 3/4
Success Min	8 1/2	8 3/4
Troy Arizona	14 1/2	14 3/4
United Motors	14 1/2	14 3/4
Un Verde Ext.	34 1/2	34 3/4
U S Steam	13 1/2	13 3/4
Victoria	21 1/2	21 3/4
Wright Martin	5 1/2	5 3/4

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £110, futures £110, electro £125. Sales spot, none; futures, none. Spot tin £308, off £1; futures £298, off 10s. Straits £208 10s; off £1. Sales spot tin none; futures, none. Spot lead £30 10s, futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Cloudy tonight; Friday rain or snow; little change in temperature; light east to south winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and unsettled tonight; Friday rain or snow; not much change in temperature.
For Northern New England: Probably snow tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 32.0 10 a. m. 35.0
12 noon 36.0

IN OTHER CITIES

City	8 a. m.
Albany	34
Buffalo	30
Chicago	32
Denver	16
Pittsburgh	42
Cincinnati	40
Portland, Ore.	30
Des Moines	40
St. Paul	38
San Francisco	48
Kansas City	44
St. Louis	38
Nantucket	34
Washington	36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:09; High water, 4:14; 3:59 a. m.; 3:59 p. m.
Length of day, 9:05; Moon sets 11:44 p. m.
LIGHTS: VESSEL LAMPS AT 4:04 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1	1
Alaska Ju.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13
Allis-Chal.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Am Ag Chem.	75	75	75	75
Am B Sugar	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65
Am Can.	33 1/4	34	33	34
Am Car Fy.	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Am Cot Oil	21	21	21	21
Am H & L pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Int Corp.	49 1/2	51	49 1/2	51
Am Linseed	24	25	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Loco.	47	48	46 1/2	48
Am Shipbldg	90	90	90	90
Am Smelt'g.	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51	52 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	90	90	90	90
Am Wagon	39	39	38 1/2	39
Am Zinc	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Anacosta	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2
Atchafalaya	76 1/2	77	75	76
Atchison	75 1/2	77	75	76
Atchison pf.	75 1/2	77	75	76
*At Coast L.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
At Gulf	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
Bald Loco.	52	53	50 1/2	53
Balt & Ohio	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
B & O pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
*Barrett Co.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Beth Steel	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Beth Steel B.	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel pf. B.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
BFGoodrich	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
BFGood'g pf.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Brook R. T.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Burns Bros.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Butte & Sup.	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
*Cal Mining	10	10	9 1/2	10
Cal Petrol.	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104
*Cal Petrol pf.	32	32	32	32
Can Pacific	127 1/2	128	126 1/2	128
Cent Gfry pf.	35	35	35	35
Cent Leather	56 1/2	57 1/2	55	57 1/2
Cer de Pas	25	26	25	26
Chan Motor	60	60	60	60
Ches & Ohio	44 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
CM & St Paul	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	67	67	64 1/2	64 1/2
Ch R & I & Pac.	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Ch R & I & Pac. pf.	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Ch R & I & Pac. pf. 42	44	44 1/2	42	44 1/2
Ch R & I & Pac. pf. 85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Chile Cop.	12	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chino Cop.	36	36	36	36
Chl & G West.	6	6	6	6
Chl Fuel	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Col Gas & El.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Con Gas	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Corn Prod.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Cru Steel	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Cru Steel pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Cuban CSug.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Cuban CSug pf.	76	76	76	76
Deere pf.	93	93	90 1/2	93
Del & Hud.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Del & Lac.	167 1/2	168	167 1/2	168
Denver pf.	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Domes Min.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Erie	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Erie 2d pf. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Elkhorn	18	18	18	18
F & M S. pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
G & W W.	30	30	30	30
Gen Electric	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
Gen Motors	85 1/2	85	85	85
G Motors pf.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	80	81	79 1/2	80 1/2
Green Can	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Harv Cor	50	50	50	50
*Homestake	88	89	88	89
Ill Central	86	86	86	86
Inspiration	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Int Con Cor.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int Mar.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Mar pf.	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
In Paper	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kan City So.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Kelley Tires	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Kenne Cop.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Lack Steel	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
L & E W.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Louis & N.	105	106	105	106
Lehigh Val.	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51
Max Motor	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mex Petrol.	68	69	67 1/2	69
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midvale St.	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2
M & S L New.	7	7	7	7
MSP & SSM.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Mo Pac w.	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Mon Power	60	60	60	60
Nat Acme	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Nat Biscuit	89	89	89	89
Nat C & C.	18 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Nat Enamel	34	34	33 1/2	34
Nat Lead	33	33	32 1/2	33
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
NY A Brake.	105	110	105	110
NY Central.	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
NY N H & H.	27	28	26 1/2	27 1/2
N & W.	93 1/2	94	92 1/2	94 1/2
North Am.	41	41	40 1/2	41
North Pac.	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
N S Steel	59	59	59	59
O Cities Gas	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Owens Bot. M.	52	52	52	52
Owens Bot. pf.	108	108	108	108
Penna.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Peoples Gas.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pere Marq.	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Phila Co.	25	25	25	25
Pitts Coal.	38 1/2	39	37 1/2	39
P & W Va.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Pressed St.	49	51 1/2	49	51 1/2
Pullman	107	108	106 1/2	108

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low
American Oil	20c	19c
Bingham Coal	9	9
Black Hawk	51c	49c
Boston City	60c	60c
Boston Montana	40c	37c
Butte London	13c	12c
Calumet Jerome	90c	92c
Caledonia	47c	47c
Card Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chief	1 1/2	1 1/2
Crystal Copper	51c	48c
Denbigh	24 1/2	24 1/2
Earle Engle	80c	80c
Eastern S.	9 1/2	9 1/2
First Natl Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2
Germany	8c	8c
Jerome Verde	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gila	17 1/2	17c
Hoea	4 1/2	4 1/2
Homa Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2
Iron Cap	13 1/2	13 1/2
Jerome Verde	56c	55c
Majestic	31c	28c
Maxim	80c	80c
Mojave Tungsten	26c	19c
Nevada Douglas	14 1/2	13c
New Cornelia	14 1/2	14c
New Era	78c	78c
Nixon	15 1/2	15c
Oneco	25c	25c
Ohio Copper	65c	65c
Palladium	22c	21c
Porcupine Premier	7c	7c
Ranier	43 1/2	41c
Stewart	23c	23c
Union Arizona	13c	12c
Uxapam	46c	46c
Verde Lake Ex.	36c	34 1/2
Wash National	33c	33c
Wetmore	17c	14c
Wetmore	27c	25c

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

MATURITIES FOR
NEXT YEAR LARGE

Industrial Concerns Will Have More to Take Care of in 1918 Than in Either of the Preceding Years—Large Note Issues

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Industrial securities which will mature in 1918 amount to \$184,070,753. This is an increase of approximately \$53,000,000 over issues maturing during the current year, and \$99,500,000 more than the aggregate for 1916. The total of industrial maturities in 1915 was \$96,500,000.

Nearly half the issues maturing in 1918 consists of notes, some of the largest of which the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, \$16,000,000; United Fruit Company, \$10,000,000, and International Harvester Company, \$6,104,000.

Among the important issues of bonds maturing in 1918 are those of United States Rubber Company and subsidiaries, namely, the United States Rubber Company, \$16,000,000; General Rubber Company, \$9,000,000, and Morgan & Wright debenture \$5,500,000. Fortunately for the company, provision was made early in the year for refunding these issues by floating a loan of \$60,000,000 refunding \$5, due Jan. 1, 1917. These were brought out at 96% and interest, by a strong syndicate of bankers who were obliged to take a large portion of the issue. The bonds are now selling around 75.

The total corporation maturities for next year are approximately \$653,000,000. This is \$71,500,000 more than the maturities for the present year, but below the high figure of \$76,000,000 for maturities in 1915. Below follows a comparison, divided as to issuing companies (000 omitted):

	1918	1917
Railroad	\$258,500	\$366,500
Industrial	184,000	131,000
Public utility	210,500	84,000

Total \$653,000

March, 23,571,233 Sept. 6,082,250

Maturities by months compare:

	1918	1917
Jan.	\$9,979,800	\$9,929,000
Feb.	15,067,000	9,525,500
March	23,571,233	6,082,250
April	17,212,700	8,578,500
May	22,354,100	8,271,000
June	11,200,250	41,879,370

Bonds to the total of \$22,614,800 have been called for payment in 1918, although not due until a later year.

OIL SHIPS ARE
COMMANDEERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixty per cent of the fleet of oil ships owned by the Mexican Petroleum Products Company has been taken by the United States Shipping Board, and one other craft, the George E. Paddock, lies on the breakwater at Tampico, Mexico.

This company has been much affected by the commandeering of so many of its vessels, but it is taking care of its New England customers nevertheless. Barely enough ships were left after the Shipping Board had drafted 60 per cent of the fleet to make this possible.

Most of the crude oil brought in the Mexican Petroleum ships is burned under boilers of industries producing supplies for the Allies, or making goods absolutely indispensable to the industrial activity of the section.

It is now expected that the Paddock will be floated, and if this can be accomplished, the further service of this ship will be invaluable to the company in its efforts to furnish its share of the oil which is now almost a necessity in that territory, where at least some of the mills and factories, which burn oil must be kept running.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	61	63
do pfd.	73	75
Arlington Mills	109 1/2	110
Bates	270	270
Boott Mills	80	80
Brookline Mills	150	150
Charlton Mills	115	115
Columbus Mfg. Co.	107	107
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	235	235
Dwight	230	230
Everett	118	118
Farr Alpacas	175	175
Flint Mills	160	160
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	95	95
Hamilton Woollen	90	90
King Philip Mills	160	160
Lancaster Mills	85	85
Lanett Cotton Mills	155	155
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	85	85
Lincoln	93	93
Lyman Mills	128	128
Manomet Mills	125	125
Mass Cotton Mills	123	123
Mass Mills	92	92
Merrimack	55	55
Nashua	100	100
Nashua Mfg. Co.	750	750
Naumkeag	180	180 1/2
Nonquitt	112	115
Pacific	127	132
Pepperell	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	240	260
Salmon Falls	60	60
Shaw Mfg. Co.	82 1/2	82 1/2
do pfd.	100	100
Tremont & Suffolk	135	135
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	200	200
Wamsutta Mills	108 1/2	108 1/2
West Point Mfg. Co.	165	165

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Asked
American Glue	177 1/2	177 1/2
American Mfg. Co.	187 1/2	187 1/2
do pfd.	85	85
Chapman Valve Prod.	100	100
Draper Corp.	115	115
Greenfield Tap & Dy.	121	121
Haywood Bros & Wakefield	140	140
do pfd.	93	97
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	120	120
Plymouth Cordage	180	185
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	140
do pfd.	100	100

EXCHANGE TO BE OPEN MONDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The governing committee of the stock exchange has voted to keep the exchange open Monday, Dec. 24.

NEW SHIPYARD
WORK BEING RUSHED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steamship Company is rushing completion of its new shipyard at Noank and Groton, Conn., to fill contracts recently awarded it by the Shipping Board for 18 new ships. Of these, six are to be of steel construction of 8800 tons each. They are being built at the Groton yards, the keel of the first being already laid down, although the contract was received only two weeks ago. The remaining 12 are to be of wood, of 3500 tons each, and are being built at the Noank yards.

The contract calls for the delivery of all the vessels within 18 months and it is the intention of the company to have all ships completed long before the time limit set. Both yards are ideally located on Long Island Sound and since their acquisition by the United States Steamship Company, through its constituent companies, have been enlarged at an expense of between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. Only recently interests of the company acquired about 62 acres near Alexandria, Va., for a new yard to care for the construction of steel vessels of 9400 tons each for the Shipping Board. This is the largest single contract taken by the company and to carry it out a new company known as the American Shipbuilding Corporation with \$10,000,000 stock was organized under the laws of Virginia.

WESTERN CAR
SITUATION BETTER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Improvement in the car situation is reported among Western railroads. They are receiving more cars from Eastern connections and with a continuation of more favorable weather for the handling of traffic an enlarged movement of grain is expected over Western lines. There are priority orders out on corn and increased reports are being made to rush it to the terminal market of the West.

The car commission is using more effective measures in getting cars from the East, where there are 70,000 Western cars. With an embargo on Eastern shipments of grain, any great enlargement in receipts will help to increase stocks.

The delivery of 100 locomotives to Eastern lines has been practically completed. These are capable of hauling 100 loaded cars each. The Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Big Four and Erie roads were the recipients. Some engines came from as far as El Paso, Tex. They carried trains to Kansas City, St. Louis and even Chicago, and when released were turned over to Eastern connections.

AMERICAN BRAKE
SHOE CO. REPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company's reports for the year ended Sept. 30 compare:

	1917	Increase
Earnings	\$3,260,694	\$1,559,075
Net income	28,452	\$5,580
Ret. increase	3,232,242	1,553,495
Preferred dividends	898,158	498,158
Common dividends	321,531	469
Cont. res.	400,000	400,000
Surplus	7,129,557	707,240
P and I surplus	7,244,165	1,612,552

*Decrease. †From operation of plants after deducting expenses, depreciation of plants and equipment, general taxes, etc.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Tour.	
Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.	
Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.	
Chicago—J. P. Hartway of J. P. Hartway Shoe Co.; Thorn.	
Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Ellet Kendall Shoe Co.; Avery.	
Memphis, Tenn.—H. H. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.	
Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co.	
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.	
New Orleans—J. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.	
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.	
New York—P. M. Bedell; U. S.	
Philadelphia—Victor Bray of Bray Shoe Company; U. S.	
Richmond, Va.—C. E. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.	
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.	
Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.	

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Fawcett & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 168 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	Increased	Decreased
Total reserve	£20,984,000	£1,043,000
Circulation	45,037,000	1,103,000
Bullion	57,572,000	61,000
Other securities	36,113,000	3,578,000
Other deposits	129,127,000	5,975,000
Public deposits	38,858,000	4,490,000
Government securities	57,820,000	75,000

*Decreased.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.7 per cent compared with 19.6 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 21.7 to 21.70 per cent in the corresponding week last year. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £390,630,000 compared with £384,990,000 last week.

HANDICAPS TO
STEEL OUTPUT

Shortage of Coal and Coke Cause Reduction in Pig Iron and Steel Production—Prices May Not Be Revised Soon

The handicaps on pig iron and steel production have been increased in the past week by heavy storms in the East and Central West, causing fresh shortages in coal and coke, says Iron Age, which continues: The week's steel output in the Youngstown district has been only about half of the capacity; at Cleveland the American Steel & Wire Company's plants were closed down for nine days; in eastern Pennsylvania five furnaces were banked; 20 were banked early this week at Pittsburgh and in the two valleys; and throughout the country the coal situation of iron and steel works has been either worse or unproved.

At Chicago the shortage of coal and coke is cutting down the production of some companies, while all are hampered by the smallness of the margin of safety. Six blast furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company are banked and one furnace and one mill of the Wisconsin Steel Company are idle. One new South Chicago stack of the Mark Manufacturing Company will go in blast early in 1918.

Following the Federal Trade Commission's cost conference with iron and steel companies at Washington last Friday, at which the October increases in production cost were emphasized, the impression has gained strength that no important revision of existing price schedules will be made on Jan. 1. The steel manufacturers' committee met in New York Wednesday, Dec. 19, and a meeting with the War Industries Board at Washington is expected to be held next week.

Government requirements are growing and in the heavier lines seem all-absorbing, with steel output so much reduced. Large lots of plates are given out each week. In the West an inquiry for 40,000,000 bolts has come up and in addition to 7500 tons of rivets bought by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 6000 to 8000 tons for Eastern shipyards is about to be placed. Of the 1,500,000 tons of shell steel on which the Government wants delivery before June 15 about 1,200,000 has now been allotted to the mills.

The Government is about to buy more cars for France and from 3000 to 9000 four-wheel cars are wanted for Italy.

Work has stopped on Russian locomotives and many of those already built but not shipped may yet be converted for use at home. A large program of locomotives and car building for domestic roads, under government auspices, is being worked out.

General export business is at a low ebb. Harassed by priority interference at mills, by the scarcity of ocean vessel space, by delays and refusals of cars and by frequent changes in regulations, exporters are under pressure from buyers abroad who try for the agreed price scales. The outlook until after the war or until the government demand is more accurately measurable is for thin picking in exports. One successful release of plates covers 1500 tons for France, dates at 4.75c. A French railroad is willing to pay 5c. at the mill for some 300 tons.

The volume of structural steel business for shipbuilding and other government needs is surprising in view of the almost total absence of private building work. The Bridge Builders and Structural Society reports 138,500 tons of shop capacity put under contract in November, more than in any other month this year. The average for the preceding 10 months was 94,250 tons. The monthly average of bridge and building work for 1915 and 1916, however, was 124,000 tons.

An example of the large tonnage called for at private works on government account is 4000 tons just let for a new ordnance plant at Alliance, Ohio. Later building at the same place will require 3000 tons. The leading fabricator will be busy for most of next year on work already in hand, much of it for shipyards.

Sheet bar and billet buying has quieted down, chiefly because so little steel can be had. Some sheet mills have been unable to contract for bars, but are taking what they can get from week to week.

Pig-iron consumers feel the situation tightening upon them. Central Western steel companies find it hard to get iron in the market to make up their shortages, but it is known that one of them recently closed for 22,000 tons of basic iron. Forge iron sales of 15,000 to 20,000 tons are reported at Pittsburgh. In the East, where activity has been greatest, the week has been the quietest in a long time.

Pig-iron producers are now reporting each week to the Government, giving full data as to sales, production, destination of shipments and stock on hand. This serves to check up priority orders, which every week seem to be covering a larger proportion of the output.

All imports of ferro-alloys or their ores, by arrangement between the War Trade Board and importing interests, will be handled by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was decided at a meeting in New York this week, the plan being identical with that now followed in the case of pig tin. Ferro-manganese imports have dwindled to a small figure and at the same time domestic production has declined. There is a further complication from the proposal of the Gov-

ernment to commandeer vessels that have been depended on to bring Brazilian manganese ore to this country.

INVENTORY PLAN
FOR SECURITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unsold securities may be inventoried for income or excess profits returns at cost, as heretofore, or at cost or market price, whichever is lower, under a ruling of the commissioner of Internal Revenue approved by Secretary McAdoo. It is expected to check liquidation by investors holding depreciating stocks.

The ruling also allows supplies, raw materials, unsold merchandise and work in process of production to be inventoried at the market price or at cost, at the preference of the owner. In both cases, however, it is stipulated that the method adopted must be adhered to in future years.

REAL ESTATE

Title to the four-story mercantile brick building, at 15-17 Portland Street, West End, has this day been transferred from Susan Sherry to Augusta Meyers. There is a land area of 1472 square feet valued at \$33,800, made part of the total assessment of \$42,000.

Another property changing hands, consists of three three-story brick houses at 110 Brighton Street, corner of 14 and 16 Milton Street, together with 2286 square feet of land, all taxed on the basis of \$19,300. Of this amount, \$6800 applies on the land. Moses Williams et al. trustee, take the title from Harris Goldman et al.

Frank F. Russell has bought a frame house and 1442 square feet of land, owned by Jane M. Smith at 401 Meridian Street, East Boston, assessed for \$3500, including \$1000 carried on the lot.

SALES IN DORCHESTER

Guy Newhall, owner of the large brick apartment house, 122 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester, has sold the property to Edward W. Fuller. There is a land area of 4910 square feet extending through to Kerwin Street, valued at \$2700 included in the assessment of \$18,700.

Papers have just gone to record from Allen M. Brown to Ida F. Pope, in the sale of a frame dwelling and 3240 square feet of land, at 40 Templeton Street, assessed for \$4000, of which the lot carries \$600.

Charles W. Foster sells a frame dwelling at 28 Edwin Street to Mary A. Lee, and papers have been recorded. The total assessment of this parcel is \$4300, and the 3200 square feet of land in the lot carries \$900 of that amount.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The New York post office in the week to Wednesday night sold \$113,958 worth of thrift and war savings stamps. Total sales from all sources in New York totaled \$23,362 to date.

The American International Shipbuilding Corporation is expected to build more than 44 per cent of the 2,240,000 tons of shipping to be constructed on the Delaware River for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The corporation will lay its first keel some time next month.

A saving of \$16,000,000 bushels of wheat will be made by regulations just issued by the milling division of the Food Administration by which, after Dec. 25, no more than 264 pounds of wheat weighing 58 pounds per bushel or more can be used in making 196 pounds of 100 per cent flour.

To insure sale of enough bonds to meet the demands of the farm loan system, the premium has been reduced from 1 1/2 per cent to 1/2 of 1 per cent. The 5 per cent rate the borrower originally fixed by the federal land banks was predicated on the sale of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds at a premium. With the reduction in the premium the loaning rate was advanced to 5 1/2 per cent. The difference between the bond rate and loaning rate covers the expense of the system.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Second wk December \$27,650 Increase \$4,122

From Jan. 1. 10,375,908 \$191,847

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 27,107,750 \$280,868

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 14,811,706 \$218,611

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 21,334,370 \$1,624,495

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 40,659,440 \$9,114,404

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 10,375,908 \$191,847

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Lines East and West

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 56,617,129 \$866,864

MOBILE & OHIO

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 6,388,487 \$731,652

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

Second week Dec. 1917 Increase

From Jan. 1. 14,113,393 \$201,847

*Decrease.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.752, cables 4.76 7-16, 80-day bills nominally 4.71 1/4 @ 4.71 1/4, and 90-days 4.69 1/4 @ 4.69 1/4. Franc cables 5.72, checks 5.74. Lire cables 8.33, checks 8.34. Swiss cables 4.29 1/2, checks 4.32. Guilder cables 44, checks 43 1/2. Peseta cables 24.17, checks 24.10. Ruble cables 12 1/2, checks 12 1/2. Stockholm cables 33 1/2, checks 33 1/2. Christiania cables 33, checks 32 1/2. Copenhagen cables 32, checks 31 1/2.

TOTAL DEPOSITS
OF ALL BANKS

Combined Figures of Various Institutions of United States as of June 30 \$31,000,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aggregate deposits in all banks, national as well as state, approach \$31,000,000,000. This is gathered from the annual report of the comptroller of the currency, after combining returns of national banks June 30 with those of state institutions at approximately the same date. Exact aggregate deposits were \$30,443,076,936, an increase of more than \$4,000,000,000 during the war.

Loans of all institutions were \$20,641,427,264, an increase of \$2,731,611,564 since June 30, 1916. That there is a substantial margin of credit between deposits and loans may be gathered from these figures.

Deposits in national banks increased 17.42 per cent, and deposits in state banks, savings banks and trust companies increased only 14.01 per cent. Against total deposits of \$17,671,243,000, state banks, savings banks and trust companies, etc., held June 30, 1917, cash to amount of \$749,791,076.

On the same date, national banks, against total deposits of \$12,771,833,000, had cash in vaults and balances due from federal reserve banks of \$1,573,285,000.

Although total deposits reported by state banks, savings banks, trust companies, etc., were \$4,899,411,000 more than total deposits reported by national banks, cash in vaults and balances which national banks carry with federal reserve banks exceeded by \$823,504,00

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Daylight Saving Essential

NEW YORK GLOBE AND COMMERCIAL.—If Congress had adopted the daylight-saving plan last spring hundreds of thousands of tons of coal would have been saved. Turning the clock forward one hour, saved 300,000 tons in England last summer. Our saving would have been three times as large. Twelve foreign countries, including England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Australia and Portugal, have profited greatly by adopting daylight saving. They have found not only that it is well worth while as a means of conserving the fuel supply, but that the extra hour of daylight provides for recreation outdoors. Daylight saving involves no disadvantage of any kind to put it into effect. Railway and ferry schedules would remain the same. The daylight bill at the last session passed the Senate unanimously, but was held up in the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House. Now that the need of conserving every possible resource is plain, the House Committee should report out the bill without delay.

Taxing the Soldier

THE OKLAHOMAN.—A private soldier that earned a pretty good salary before he donned the khaki relieves a grievance that seems to us to be well founded. Having gotten a few days furlough to visit his home, which was some distance from the camp he had to pay a war tax of \$1.25 in addition to his regular railroad fare. He calls attention to the fact that on his soldier's salary of \$1 a day with the prices of postage and other indispensables soaring, it seems something of an imposition to pay a transportation war tax. It is an imposition. Would it be less majestic to say that soldiers are entitled to quite the same scope of exemption from war taxes as congressmen, for instance? He that as it may, let us grant the impracticability of allowing soldiers 10 cents a mile for every mile traveled between the camp and their home. Probably, too, it would fond the mails if soldiers were given franking privileges, though it is doubtful if they would abuse that privilege as much as do many members of Congress. But, in any event, certain taxes could be suspended in the case of soldiers. Among them is the one complained of.

AFFORESTATION QUESTION IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A few years ago the Irish Forestry Society instituted an Arbor Day in Ireland, proposing that it should be held every year in November, at the beginning of the yearly tree planting season. It has been celebrated recently in Dublin, by permission of the Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District Council, by the planting of a number of trees in Harold's Cross Park. Ireland was formerly thickly clothed with trees. Mr. McCall, chairman of the council, remarked, in opening the proceedings: but today, barely 1 per cent of its area is timbered. During the last two years, owing to the scarcity of imported timber, great threats have been made on what remains, and something must be done, or the position will become serious. Since the waterworks at Bohernabreena came into the possession of the council, 30 years ago, more than 80,000 trees have been planted, and now all the fencing timber required in the township is drawn from that estate.

Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture, said in his address that he regarded Arbor Day as a very necessary and important factor in the advancement of afforestation, which was now so very important in Ireland. The war, he said, had taught them, but not only for the timber supply, but for many other things besides, countries must rely on their own supplies. Several industries in Ireland relied for their existence on a supply of timber which was becoming unavailable, therefore the efforts of the society were very important. He alluded to the Departmental Committee on Irish Forestry's report, published nine years ago, which pointed out the steps which might be taken to improve the supply of home grown timber, and how much could be done by county and rural councils in assisting the work. Messrs. Pennick & Co., and Messrs. Alex. Dickson, Ltd., presented young birch and purple beech trees which were then planted.

The Department of Agriculture has drawn up three schemes for the furtherance of tree planting, the horticultural scheme, the shelter-belt scheme, and the tree planting scheme for congested districts. In the report for 1914-15, it was stated that 300,000 trees were supplied by county committees under the horticultural scheme, which provided that arrange-

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ments might be made with approved nurserymen to supply trees, or fruit, forest, or other trees in bulk might be purchased and resold to farmers and residents in the county. All but 11 counties adopted the scheme this year.

Under the shelter-belt scheme, in operation in Donegal, Kildare, and Mayo, 651 applicants were supplied with nearly 140,000 trees, gratis, to plant on plots up to one-tenth of an acre in size, which they agreed to fence and maintain to the satisfaction of the county inspector. In Mayo, 14,825 trees were supplied to 16 farmers and laborers, and in Kildare 25,000 trees were planted by 18 applicants, £100 being allocated annually for shelter belts. In the congested districts, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs are supplied at one-third cost to holders of farms. Besides these schemes, in Kildare, Westmeath, Cavan, and Limerick small farmers and laborers are assisted in planting.

Two comprehensive schemes were outlined by the Irish Forestry Committee for Ireland, showing its belief that at least 1,000,000 acres of land could be profitably and suitably afforested without encroaching on the useful arable land in the country. The first was a financial scheme for the acquisition, planting, and maintenance of 200,000 acres, directly by the State, the fund to be supplied by vote of Parliament, money for the purchase and the land being advanced under the Land Act of 1903, and repaid by annual installments. The second scheme is similar to the first, except that the funds would be supplied from the Irish Quit and Crown rents.

The land suitable for these schemes lies mostly among the mountains.—Mr. Forbes' survey of the Wicklow mountains showed that at least 10 per cent of their area could be well planted. Other available land is at present covered with heather, gorse, bracken and so forth, which destroy the greater part of its value for grazing, and is scattered over many parts of Ireland, in blocks of from one to 500 acres.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Prices ranging from 15c up.

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THAT ARE JOYS
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"WATCH US MAKE IT."
REAL BUTTERMILK 10¢ PER GALLON
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Accurate Violin Judging, adjusting and
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EDUCATIONAL

TRADE PREPARING SCHOOLS IN DUBLIN

Question of Securing Financial Aid Laid Before Sir Thomas Russell by a Deputation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Thomas Russell recently received a deputation on the question of financial aid for the scheme of apprentice scholarships and trade preparing schools at the department's office, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. The deputation included the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Farrell (chairman, City of Dublin Technical Education Committee), Sir John Griffith, and Mr. J. P. Dunne (Dublin Traders Council), Mr. John Good, Mr. Foley, and Mr. T. W. Ryan, D. L. Mr. Henry McLoughlin sent a letter of apology for his unavoidable absence.

The Lord Mayor introduced the deputation, who laid before Sir Thomas the urgent necessity of securing financial aid for the scheme of apprentice scholarships and trade preparing schools under the City of Dublin Technical Education Committee. Alderman Farrell said he felt the department were with them as regards the ideas of the scheme proposed, but that money was required if the scheme was to be carried through. If the question of technical education was to be tackled in Ireland in a serious way, much more would have to be spent than the sum now proposed. The committee's scheme provided for the establishment of day trades preparatory schools and for a number of apprentice scholarships. He believed that the proposals now put before them would not only form the basis of a successful scheme, but would bring employers and workmen together in an endeavor to make technical education a vital feature of their city life.

Sir Thomas Russell said that the department were in entire agreement with the committee in regard to the scheme, and he was prepared to press the importance of the matter upon the treasury. He knew that the chief secretary and the Government were at present considering the whole question of the finance of technical education in Ireland.

Mr. Good expressed full concurrence with the scheme from the standpoint of the employers, to whom he believed it would be of substantial assistance. Owing to the early age at which boys from the national schools were taken, they had to be put on a sort of probationary apprenticeship to enable them to make up their minds. Moreover, untrained boys at that age were of very little use in the machine shop. A two-years' course in a trades preparatory school would not only enable a boy to choose his trade definitely, but would make him immediately useful to his employer. Sir John Griffith cordially supported the scheme as a step toward solving one of the many problems that would arise after the war, when the country would require to be equipped with capable workmen.

Mr. Dunne said that the Dublin Trades Council had given this matter very full consideration and strongly favored the demand for day preparatory schools, as well as the recognition of the time spent there as part of the period of apprenticeship. Though the scheme did not cover all that his council wished, yet, with the object of pushing the movement forward, they were prepared to give it their full support. He submitted for the friendly consideration of those concerned a few of the difficulties which his council thought the authorities should bear in mind. For the purpose of dealing with some of these, it was advocated that joint boards should be established, representative of the employers and workers in each trade.

Mr. Gill said that the views put forward by the deputation were fully in accord with those of the department. He felt sure that the representations of bodies such as the committee would have great weight in obtaining the support needed. He pointed out that trade preparatory schools of the type proposed were not a new experiment in Ireland. Already there was a number of such schools in the country doing excellent work, and demands were coming every day for these and for other needed features of technical education. He agreed with Mr. Good as to the loss resulting to the skilled trades, and to the industry of the country, through the failure of a regular and adequate supply of apprentices, and as to the grievous harm to society by the diversion of so many of the young people from skilled trades to blind-alley occupations owing to lack of sufficient educational facilities of this type, and to the poverty of the parents. He assured Mr. Dunne that the points which he had raised would receive careful attention. Mr. Fletcher ventured the opinion that Dublin could never expect to have a great technical school until they provided it with heads of departments as arranged for in the proposed scheme, and referred to the satisfactory results obtained from schools of this type.

Sir Thomas Russell paid a tribute to the precise and specific manner in which the deputation had put forward their case, which, he thought, was an unanswerable one. He added that when the war began a rigid curtailment of the department's funds became necessary, and, unfortunately, some of that curtailment reacted upon technical education. He hoped, however, that it would now be possible for that position in some respects to be improved and he assured the deputation that they would rely on the department's good will in the matter.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In connection with the Reform Bill, now being considered in committee by the House of Commons, Sir Philip Magnus, the member of London University, moved an amendment to preserve that university as a separate constituency, instead of including it with other modern universities in a group entitled to return three members. The proposal of the amendment was that this purpose should be effected by the creation of an additional member, three still being allotted to the group. Sir P. Magnus said the recommendation made by the speaker's conference on this matter was not one of the unanimous recommendations regarded as sacrosanct by the House. The University of London had a claim to separate representation on very special grounds. Whilst the newer universities, with the exception, perhaps, of Wales, were distinctly local, the University of London served not only the metropolis, but other parts of the country and Empire. The local universities were nearly all single-college universities. A large collection of colleges and teaching institutions, about 80 in number, scattered over the whole of London, were more or less closely associated with and under the aegis of London University. The total number of male electors in the university was about 11,500, thus exceeding by more than 1000 the total number of male electors in all the new universities mentioned in the schedule.

Sir George Cave, on behalf of the Government, pointed out that the schedule contained exactly the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. It was not to be supposed that the conference intended to put any slight upon the University of London. They appeared to think that London University might worthily take its place at the head of the group of English and Welsh universities, apart from Oxford and Cambridge. But apparently London preferred to stand alone, with a separate representation, and he thought it was quite entitled to it. He was prepared, therefore, to accept the amendment in a form which would not add to the membership of the House, namely, by giving London University one member, and the group of universities two members. In this form the amendment was carried by a large majority.

The president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher) lately gave an address at the Frances Mary Buss School in the North of London. In expressing the pleasure it afforded him to be present, he said that he had long been aware that the school held a very special place among girls' schools, because it was one of the great pioneer schools in England. Although in some respects their educational system did not compare favorably with the educational system in some other countries, the secondary schools for girls were easily the best in the world. The reason was to be found in the very high standard and noble ideals which had been set before England by Miss Buss, the founder of the Frances Mary Buss Schools. It was, therefore, the students' first duty to be proud of their school and to make the school proud of them. He always felt that there was a great danger that the leisure time of boys and girls in the school of the country might be over-organized, but under the wise guidance of their famous headmistress they had avoided that particular danger, and they were allowed a considerable amount of unorganized leisure—some time to think, some time to read at their own sweet will. There was no art which was more valuable in after-life than the art of leisurely and meditatively reading for the sake of pleasure. There were two kinds of books—books and textbooks. His advice to them was to read books. Textbooks were one of their great dangers. They should read the great human books, long books, and interesting books—books which were not specially made to enable young people to pass examinations. He had often been struck by the cleverness of quite small children, and the extreme stupidity and dullness of people of his own age. He sometimes wondered whether, under the technical process of education, they might not manufacture a certain amount of superfluous dummies. Education might be bad or it might be good, a school might develop talent, or suppress talent, and stupid methods of teaching and still more stupid methods of learning might tend to dull the power of observation and curtail the interest in inquiry. One of their first duties when they were young was to keep their powers of observation alive and to keep their interests fresh.

Nursery schools are at present receiving much consideration in England. Speaking at an inaugural meeting of the Birmingham branch of the Froebel Society, Miss E. R. Murray (Maria Grey Training College, London) said that she remembered the kindergarten conducted by Miss Caroline Bishop at Edgbaston in 1895, and recollected the good work that had been done there. She congratulated Birmingham folk that they could attach themselves to something that was good, even though it was of German, as distinct from Prussian, origin. The Prussian Government had done all they could to suppress the kindergarten when it was started, a prominent man in the suppression movement being General von Moltke, against whom there appeared in favor of the new methods a schoolmaster, who had been an artilleryman. The Froebel Society differed from most societies in that people did not join it to receive benefits from it, but with the object of acquiring knowledge for others. Nursery schools had been started in Birmingham

in 1903, and much good had resulted. The Froebel Society favored the schools being controlled by the educational authorities, and not by local governing bodies. The question of the kind of school, whether it should be a separate building and so forth, and the best type of teacher, were all matters for decision after experiments had been conducted. Proceeding, Miss Murray pointed out that the crèche did not meet the full needs of the child, dealing as it did more with the physical than with the intellectual and spiritual needs. Froebel had said: "As to crèches, their care is simply of externals, and as to the infant schools (of his day), they are apt to neglect the creative and expansive faculties, which are the most essential needs of little children."

At a largely attended meeting of engineers and educationists in London, proposals were brought forward for the formation of a central organization to improve and coordinate engineering training. The chairman (Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers) said that he was presiding over one of the most important and representative meetings of engineers ever held in the country. No association or institution was committed to any particular scheme, but if the meeting could agree upon the best means of attaining the object they had in view, a long step forward would have been taken. At present there was a great gap between the time when a boy decided to be an engineer and the time when he became one. Many engineers were lost owing to this gap.

The functions of the proposed central organization were then outlined by Mr. A. E. Berriman of Coventry. To coordinate engineering training, he said it was desirable that there should be a bureau where parents and educationists could obtain accurate and comprehensive information relating to the engineering industry. The central organization should also foster apprenticeship as a national institution, and should promote scholarships. In proposing that a representative committee should be formed to carry forward the conception of a central organization, Sir John Wolfe-Barry declared that given proper educational training Great Britain would have an industrial army second to none in the world.

A movement of great importance and significance in relation to the future of education in Wales has been initiated, and is being pushed forward by some of the leading Nonconformists and Anglicans of the principality with, so far, the most gratifying prospects of success. It is a movement for the establishment on definite and permanent lines of a religious service in all the schools in Wales. It is intended to submit the proposals, as soon as the general assembly of Welsh educationists of all denominations has been obtained, to the Royal Commission on Education in Wales, in the hope that they will be approved by that body and incorporated in the scheme the commissioners will formulate at the close of their inquiry.

The draft proposals which have been drawn up by the prominent English and Welsh Anglican and Nonconformist educationists are as follows: (1) That in all Welsh schools there should be a short religious service at the beginning of each morning session, consisting of a Welsh hymn, a portion of the Bible, the Lord's Prayer, and an English hymn. (2) That for the Welsh and English hymns either some existing collection should be used or a special collection made for the purpose. Ideally such a collection should consist in each case of some 200 or 250 hymns, not more, so that only the best may be included, and these may be sung with sufficient frequency to become familiar; it is of the highest importance that the children should grow up to the use of the best hymns both in words and in music. (3) That the selection of hymns and of the portions of the Bible to be read should be determined by a committee representative of all the religious denominations concerned. (4) That, so soon as possible, cheap editions of the hymn books be issued, so that the collection may be made available for the use of schools at the least possible expense.

The Board of Education have issued a circular to local education authorities for higher education asking them to cooperate with the Food Production Department in securing a substantial increase in the number of teachers, men and women, capable of giving practical instruction in gardening, and also to facilitate a corresponding increase in the number of school gardens. As the most effective step, is indicated the early establishment of a greatly increased number of Saturday classes for the instruction of selected teachers of secondary and elementary schools and evening classes such as were already in existence in certain areas before the war. The centers for instruction should be so distributed, especially in country districts, as to cover as wide an area as possible, and the instruction should be of a very practical character, which the teacher-students may be in a position to begin passing on to their pupils at an early date.

It is realized that the present is not altogether a convenient date at which to propose to authorities the early provision of additional classes during the coming autumn. In view, however, of the importance of the matter, the board expresses the hope that local education authorities will do their best to meet the Food Production Department's request. It will be desirable that county authorities should consult the authorities of boroughs and urban districts, exercising powers in respect of elementary education as to the number of teachers in elementary schools maintained by them who desire to take advantage of the opportunities afforded.

NEW METHOD OF TEACHING HISTORY

Philadelphia Emphasizes Constructive Viewpoint With Greater Interest of the Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After two years' consideration and development of the subject, the public school officials of this city have entirely reconstructed the method of teaching history to the first eight grades of the system. The new plan has been in operation since September, and while examinations have not yet been given to determine officially the benefits gained, the increased interest in the subject as evinced by the pupils seems to justify the optimistic opinions of the authorities, who are pleased with the results obtained in the brief time it has been in force.

Such encouraging expressions of opinion were given in a special interview to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. A. H. Raub, associate superintendent of schools. Dr. Raub is himself enthusiastic over the new plan. "While in many respects revolutionary," he said, "the system makes for a constructive knowledge of history rather than a destructive viewpoint. I may explain this briefly by saying that in the upper grades, for instance, when it comes to the study of wars, we no longer go into the detailed description of battles and their horrors. We teach the principal causes which led up to the various wars, their influence on the future, but touch only lightly on the details of the war itself. It is, after all, impossible to teach history as it has been taught to boys and girls of 15, and give them at the same time a healthful mental conception of their country's progress, which is, of course, the vital purpose of all historical study among the young."

"The system we use, which was adopted only after a study of two years, is a modification of the plan outlined some years ago by the committee of eight of the American Historical Association, on which were some of the best authorities on history in the country. It gives us this advantage, that we can begin with the primary grades and carry it right through to the eighth grade with increasing interest on the part of the pupil. To quote from the 'Foreword' of our 'Course of History,' 'much of the knowledge which is of the most use in the conduct of life, consists of impressions that have never been formulated. Good history teaching abounds in detail which should be selected with a view to the impressions that will survive when the particulars are forgotten.'"

"Following out this idea, in the first two primary grades, we dramatize our history, and make the child a part of the story. In these grades we begin with something that will take immediate hold on the imagination of the child, such as stories of Indian life, the Indian baby, the Indian mother, the father or 'brave,' the Indian boy's 'home life,' his sports, pets, playmates, and of interest to the girls are the native dress, the work of the squaw, etc. In addition to this we devote much of the course of the first two grades to explaining our holidays, their reason for being, their meaning, and what influence they have on the national life. Much of the success of the teaching in these grades depends, of course, on the ability of the teacher to inspire the imagination."

"In the third grade the teacher is given opportunity to present a collection of stories dealing with heroes of the ancient and modern worlds. To quote again from the 'Foreword,' 'the intention is to give the children some knowledge of the lives of men and women who succeeded in overcoming obstacles and in bending nature to their will.' Therefore, we have a study of Joseph, Moses, David, Ulysses, Alexander, Cincinnatus and others. In this grade there is also a continuation of the study of festivals and holidays in which stress is laid upon the reason d'être, or emphasis is given to the character whose memory it honors as, for instance, stories of Lincoln, Washington or Columbus."

"Having given the children in this way some idea of various festivals, and having interested them in the heroes of the ancient and modern worlds, we have now brought them to the point where they are ready to begin the history of their own country. The course of study in the fourth grade consists of stories of the great explorers, the settlers in New England and the South. Emphasis is also laid on events and incidents in the history of our own State, elementary studies of its great men and women together with well-known buildings connected with Philadelphia history, etc."

"As you may perhaps have noted, the main idea is progression along lines that are easily assimilated, and in the fifth grade the object is to complete this informal survey of their country's history through a knowledge of the lives of its great leaders, and in this course we take up the study of such men as Franklin, Adams, Hamilton and others together with interesting events that stand out, such as the Boston Tea Party. Having developed these subjects, the course for the sixth grade embraces instruction in the history of the world previous to the settlement in North America, which we believe it is essential every child should understand. In order to obtain some grasp on the racial, mental and spiritual elements out of which the history of our own country has grown, such as those phases of Greek and Roman life which 'form part of our political and social heritage.' By the use of tales of adventure, of voyages of discovery, we lead up to the discovery of America itself."

"In grade seven, the pupils are asked for the first time to make a

study of the events of United States history in the order of sequence, together with the cause and effect of relations to one another. This course takes the student through the period of the first permanent settlement in Virginia to the war of 1812, and the eighth grade takes him over the course from the latter period down to the present day. In grade eight B the period subsequent to the Civil War is treated with especial emphasis on the present and its conditions. This is the natural development of the work in the former grade, eight A, which endeavors to give some idea of that formative period in our history which saw the overthrow of slavery and in which so many of our fundamental national institutions were established."

"The course is, we think, one which is helpful to the pupil both morally and mentally, in that we deal with outstanding events and characters of a healthful nature, and which of themselves must prove inspirational in the making of good citizens. It is a course which, properly followed, makes the old method of teaching history seem farcical, and we expect it to be of inestimable benefit as it is developed."

AMERICAN NOTES

President Murlin, the western-born and western-trained president of Boston University, under whose administration the institution's pecuniary assets and enrollment of pupils have increased in a striking way, asks some pertinent questions in his annual report just rendered to the trustees and the public. "Are there not too many holidays?" he asks, and adds, "Is not too much time given to examinations? Are not vacations too long? Is it not possible to reconsider the whole educational calendar from the primary grades to the post-graduate university, in order to avoid repetitions, overlapping and duplications, waste and delay? Should we not make a year's work consist of four quarters of 12 weeks each rather than of two semesters of 18 weeks each? Cannot the work now done in colleges in four years be accomplished in three? Why should millions of capital now tied up in our educational equipments be idle (counting holidays and summer vacations) for more than one-half of the days of the calendar year? . . . Why should we not offer night courses?"

President Murlin has been provoked in asking these questions by war conditions, which are rapidly forcing on educators in the United States all sorts of problems, some old and in a more acute form than formerly, and some new and as yet hardly rightly seen, much less solved. Of course, New York University in the metropolis long since was a conspicuous illustration in the East of the wisdom of providing night courses for students who have to work during the day. Hundreds if not thousands of Harvard University men have met their requirements for a degree during three years' residence. So that this form of "speeding up" will be no innovation if ultimately achieved at Boston University. It is already so clear that this can be done for a sufficiently large minority of students now entering colleges, that it is indefensible to continue to force such persons to lose a year by dawdling through a four years' course.

Chicago University, under the leadership of W. R. Harper, its first president, had hardly taken on its outer form and got the wealth given to it by Mr. Rockefeller securely invested either in buildings, teachers or coupon-adorned securities, when it pioneered into the field of the all-the-year-round schedule, with a division of the school year much like, if not exactly like, the schedule which President Murlin now outlines for his own and other New England colleges. There is no evidence available to the public showing that Chicago's students ever have regretted the innovation first defined and then made workable by one of the most individual and positive personalities that the United States has produced in the educational world. The professors may have regretted it, but not the students; and after all is said, the college does exist for the learners' welfare, and not for the teachers' convenience.

As to the nonproductivity of educational plants during so much of the year, that never again will be as glaring a case of economic waste as it has been during past generations. The war is changing all that, consciously now in the case of the technical schools where applied natural science is taught. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for instance, all through the past summer has virtually been a national institution, training aviators, marine engineers, and navigators for the merchant marine, and setting its laboratories aside for research work for army and navy uses. But ere the war closes it is likely that not only the technical schools but also the smaller colleges with the "cultural" ideal stamped upon them and all their traditions, will be repeating the experiences of Oxford and Cambridge. The grim necessities of the conflict will force abridgment of the time of students for getting required work done, and will compel greater concentration on study. They will have to meet the requirements of fuel and food conservation. They will face declining values in investments and the need of greater scrutiny of outgo as related to income. All of which will show for the elimination of the "side works" of education, the diminution of social aspects of college life, and the maximum use of such college plant as is operated. This Spartan course will prove so wholesome after an era of Athenian luxury, that it is doubtful whether ante-war conditions ever will return.

There is this to be said to the credit

of American educators, that prior to the war a demand for "speeding up" and economy in use of time and of "plant" dedicated to schooling, had begun to be voiced. They were dissatisfied with the record of the colleges and schools as "effective" agents for popular education. New pedagogic tests had shown the possibilities of something like standardization of methods, unification and coordination of curricula. Pragmatic tests in the form of surveys, state and local, were shedding light on actual conditions. The word "efficiency" was beginning to be heard in the educational as well as in the industrial and commercial world.

Today the department of superintendence of the National Education Association has at work an able committee, with leading university, college, normal school and teachers college officials on it, which is called the committee on economy of time in education. It will base its report on experimental tests.

A logical method of speeding up the educational system of the country to meet present, and future needs would be to utilize to the fullest extent existing plants, and to forbid spending any time, thought or money on duplicate machinery, faculties, and boards of administration. That is what the church, the state, the transportation system of the country and its industries propose to do while the war lasts. Nor is it expected that the courts will stand in the way of any such power-conserving action for national and international ends that are righteous. But what of the schools and colleges that are "trusts" in the older sense of that word? The Massachusetts Supreme Court, following precedent and with due regard for property and the sanctity of donors' bequests, has just forbidden Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to cooperate in providing higher education in the natural sciences, pure and applied. Harvard is to be forced by law to do what it does not want to do and what all the dictates of common sense and pedagogical wisdom forbid it to do, namely to create a rival school to the "Tech" within the same city limits. The "hand" of the donor is more powerful than those of A. Lawrence Lowell and Richard C. Maclaurin.

MORALS TAUGHT IN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Instruction in morals is now a recognized part of the course of study in every common school in Oklahoma. By an act of the State Legislature in 1913 such teaching was made obligatory, and a formal course of study has recently been adopted by the state superintendent of public instruction, R. H. Wilson, and has been supplied, in printed form, to school teachers throughout the State. The course comprises 32 lessons, each devoted to a single phase of the subject. The outline was prepared by U. J. Griffith, state high school inspector.

Education as a training for citizenship and a deterrent of crime was the object sought by the members of the State Legislature, who put through the bill in 1913. Following is the text of the measure:

"In each and every public school, shall be the duty of each and every teacher to teach morality, in the broadest meaning of the word, for the purpose of elevating and refining the character of school children up to the highest plane of life; that they may know how to conduct themselves as social beings in relation to each other, as respects right or wrong, and rectitude of life, and thereby lessen wrongdoing and crime."

The 32 lessons are grouped under the following heads: Work, good habits, punctuality, obedience, kindness, honor, self-sacrifice, thrift, cleanliness, neatness, orderliness, honesty, generosity, manners, respect, loyalty, public spirit, service, courage, humanness, master and servant, fairness, cheerfulness, play, team work, stamina, caution, health, appetite, giving heed, patriotism and reverence.

MORE MONEY GIVEN TO VOCATIONAL WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reaching a total of \$559,417.06, federal grants of money to 18 states under the Vocational Education Act will be allotted at the meeting of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, on Dec. 21. Each of these states has complied with the terms of the law and has agreed to match every federal dollar with money publicly raised by the State or local community. The states include Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

The payments of federal moneys to the states are made through state boards for vocational education, and are divided into three general classes: Money allotted on the basis of rural population for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects; money allotted on the basis of urban population for the salaries of teachers of trades, home economics and industrial subjects; and money allotted on the basis of total population for the maintenance of teacher-training courses.

The approval of the plans of these states brings the total of the states whose plans have been approved up to 39. The total amount of federal money available for the use of the states in the promotion of vocational education during the current fiscal year is \$1,860,000.

ORGANIZED LABOR SEEKS EDUCATION

Colorado Labor Educational Association Incorporated to Raise Funds to Pay for Schooling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—The recent incorporation of the Colorado Labor Educational Association marks the first step towards the consummation of a labor movement in education in Colorado which is expected to have profound influence eventually throughout the nation.

Organized labor of Colorado, with a view to opening the full privileges of higher learning to its sons, daughters and dependents, is setting forth not only to raise a fund which will make such an undertaking possible, but to exert such efforts as will insure for the use of the labor classes the best schools obtainable. The newly incorporated association will conduct the operations of the plan, which was outlined last summer at the convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and voted into force unanimously by the labor delegates there assembled.

Dean F. B. R. Helms of the University of Colorado, himself a member of a board authorized by the convention to devise means of putting the educational plan into operation, addressed the recent conference of the Rocky Mountain States dealing with rural education on the subject. The assembled educators caught at once the idea of bettering the educational facilities of the sons of labor as well as the youth of the rural communities. They heard with enthusiasm Dean Helms' prophecy that another 20 years would witness the spreading of the Colorado labor educational scheme to the entire nation.

"This determination of organized labor to participate actively in the betterment of educational facilities in our State, and in securing the benefits of learning for their sons, is the most hopeful sign of progress as to all elements concerned we have seen in a century," said Dean Helms. "The labor people are in earnest. What is more, the plan is not to be hampered by lack of funds. We know how to make sacrifices; they have told me, and no cause we have ever undertaken will be handled with greater zest."

In a circular letter which is about to go forth to every union labor man in Colorado will be told the full educational plan proposed and each laboring man will be given notice concerning the part he is to play, not only toward raising a fund which will open the pathway to higher learning for his children, but in guiding the intellectual development of such youth and in widening the scope of the state institutions for their use.

"If our sons and daughters go no further than the elementary schools, or the high schools, they must have the best possible training," is one of the statements. "If they are to go further than this and obtain a higher education, it is absolutely necessary that the foundations of their studies be well and truly laid. Higher education really begins with the first grade."

As to enlightening the public outside of organized labor on the subject of labor's belief in education and its definite plans for the promotion of learning in its ranks, it will be stated: "Herein our interests are identical with the interests of humanity in general, and we need not hesitate to say so. We cannot raise the educational status of our own children without increasing the educational opportunity of every other child attending the same schools. We are willing to bear our full share of the cost, and we may fairly insist that other taxpayers shall pay theirs. The best way to help them to do their duty in this all-important matter is to make it clear that we intend to do ours."

As to supplying permanent funds from which to make loans to deserving students, one organized labor leader asserts that if the 60,000 members of the unions in Colorado subscribe one-half of one cent per week, it would realize a sum of \$15,000 a year. If this sum should be kept for only one year, a sufficient permanent fund would be available to enable 100 students to attend the state university. There is every reason to believe, however, that this amount will be largely exceeded.

"There is no body of citizens that appreciates education more keenly and which deplors its own failings in this respect more generally than do the labor bodies of Colorado," said this individual. "Those citizens fully intend not only to push their present undertaking to a successful issue, but they also realize that if they and their children are to be able to get anything in the nature of 'higher education' they will be compelled to do all in their power to make the primary schools in every way capable of training them for it."

It is not the idea of the new association to pay all school expenses of a student, but rather to grant loans, which, in conjunction with money raised by a student's own efforts, will enable him to attend the different courses and to encourage those connected with labor organizations to fit themselves for entrance.

MISSISSIPPI MANUAL TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Manual training has been installed this year in the county schools of Mississippi for the first time under the direction of Samuel E. Woods, state manual training inspector. The state instructor has an assistant for every county. The work is carried on in schools for both whites and Negroes.

THE HOME FORUM

Voortrekkers Museum Is Historical Building in Pietermaritzburg

Few think as the train slows down at Pietermaritzburg station, that they are entering the most historical and oldest town in South Africa, excepting Cape Province, and a small settlement at Port Durban which existed as a trading station before the Voortrekkers took possession of Natal. It is by now well-known history how a section of the Dutch settlers at the Cape grew discontented with the British Government and left in a body to seek another home across the great Kalahari Desert, the rolling veldt of the Orange Free State, and over the rocky peaks of the Drakensberg into verdant Natal—the Garden Colony.

What a wonderful sight it must have been—the great heavy ox wagons, with cooking utensils swinging under their sturdy beams, a crate of fowls slung at the back, and, peeping out from under the canvas roofs, rosy children in sunbonnets or "kappies," whilst a large Voortrekker—for so these emigrants were called, the word meaning to travel before, i. e., to be a pioneer—gravelly kept pace at the side of the long team of oxen straining under the weight of the huge wagons.

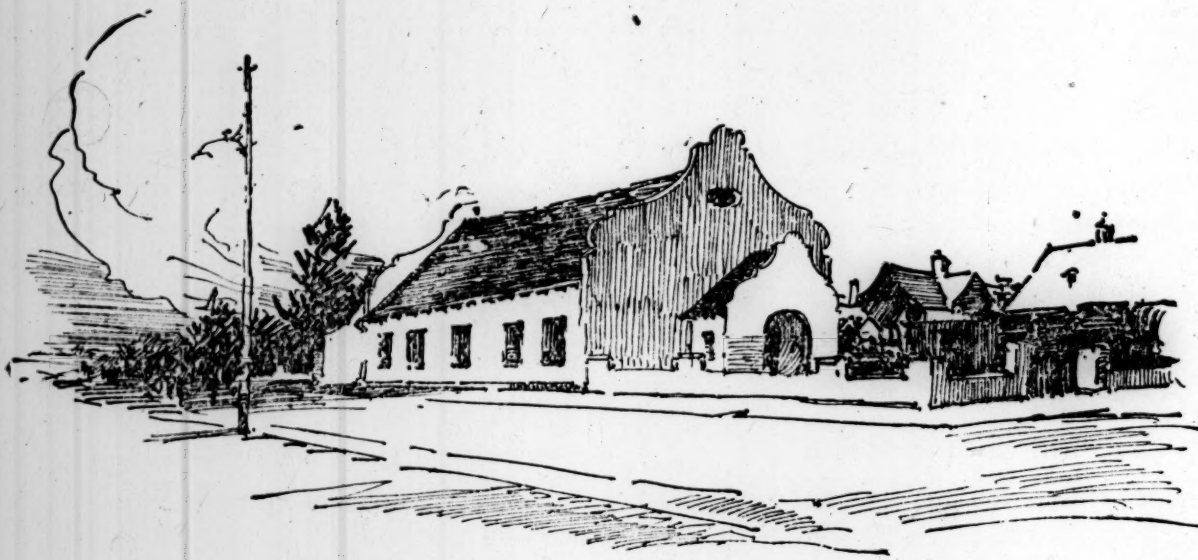
Over the roadless wilds they traveled for many days and many nights, until, having crossed the passes of the Drakensberg into Natal, they chose it as their future home. But soon they came upon many native kraals or villages, and found that Dingaan, the King of the Zulus, was the ruler of this vast expanse of land. So Pieter Retief and a party of sixty rode to the royal kraal to ask for the cession of Natal. Dingaan received them graciously, and, after making several stipulations, promised them Natal, quite oblivious of the fact that Chaka, the former King, had already ceded it to the British at Fort Durban, where a handful of Englishmen lived as traders. But alas, no sooner was the promise of land signed than Dingaan turned traitor to Pieter Retief and his party, and set out himself, with his great "impi" or army, to destroy all the other Dutch settlers, who were awaiting events at the Bushman River. Only a few escaped, and these fled over the Drakensberg to tell the other Voortrekkers who were still in the Orange Free State of the fate of their companions.

Immediately a party was sent off to punish Dingaan, but they were defeated by the superior numbers of the Zulus. Then another effort was made to overthrow Dingaan. Andries Pretorius and his companions, after making a solemn vow that they would build a church as an expression of gratitude if they won the victory, set out for the royal kraal. They met the Zulu armies at Blood River, and there, on Dec. 16, 1838, the victory was won. Dingaan routed, and Natal now came

into their possession. They chose Bosjesman's Rand, under the Zwartkop Mountain, as the site of their town, and named it Pietermaritzburg after two of their leaders, Pieter Retief and Gert Maritz. The first building put up was a church, as they had promised, and it is this church which has now

been restored in its original shape, and is used as a Voortrekker museum. Its white gables, so reminiscent of the old Dutch houses at the Cape, have gazed on many historical scenes. It was on the market square, lying before it, that in 1839 the tricolor of the Republic of Natalia soared aloft amidst the cheers of the Dutch set-

ters. But at the Cape they were still regarded as British subjects and when, in 1841, Britain decided to annex Natal, there came the first serious struggle between Boer and Briton after Slachter's Nek. In the same year the tricolor was hauled down and instead there floated the Union Jack on



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the hill overlooking Pietermaritzburg, called Fort Napier after the then Governor of the Cape.

At first the Voortrekkers tried to adjust themselves to British rule, but difficulties soon arose, and it was not long before the big ox wagons were once more ready for the northward trek to the high veldt beyond the

British population, and the little Dutch Voortrekker church stands out quaintly amidst the modern corrugated roofs.

Its sunny gables seem to be meditating on far-away things, such as the creak of ponderous wheels, the crack of the driver's whip, and the soft, slow tread of oxen, patiently plodding their way over the sunburnt veldt.

Tagore and the Ganges

In "My Reminiscences," Sir Rabin-drath Tagore relates how as a child he was taken with some of his family to Chhatu Babu's riverside villa.

"This was my first outing," he writes. "The bank of the Ganges welcomed me into its lap. . . . There, in front of the servants' quarters, was a grove of guava trees; and, sitting in the veranda under the shade of these, gazing at the flowing current through the gaps between their trunks, my days would pass. Every morning, as I awoke, I somehow felt the day coming to me like a new gift-edged letter, with some unheard-of news awaiting me on the opening of the envelope. And, lest I should lose any fragment of it, I would hurry through my toilet to my chair outside. Every day there was the ebb and flow of the tide on the Ganges; the various gulf of so many different boats; the shifting of the shadows of the trees from west to east, and over the fringe of shadows, the gush of golden life-blood through the pierced breast of the evening sky. Some days would be cloudy from early morning; the opposite woods black; black shadows moving over the river. Then with a rush would come the vociferous rain, blotting out the horizon; the dim line of the other bank taking its leave in tears; the river swelling with suppressed heavings; and the moist wind making free with the foliage of the trees overhead."

Years later the river was still as full of charm for him. "When I returned from the outset of my second voyage to England," he writes in a later chapter, "my brother Jyotirindra and sister-in-law were living in a riverside villa at Chandernagore, and there I went to stay with them."

"The Ganges again! . . . This

Bengal sky full of light, this south breeze, this flow of the river, this right royal laziness, this broad leisure stretching from horizon to horizon and from green earth to blue sky."

"That was not so very long ago, and yet time has wrought many changes. Our little riverside nests, clustering under their surrounding greenery, have been replaced by mills which now, dragon-like, everywhere rear their hissing heads, belching forth black smoke."

"These lovely days of mine at the riverside passed by like so many dedicated lotus blossoms floating down the sacred stream. . . . We would drift along in a boat, my brother Jyotirindra accompanying my singing with his violin. And as, beginning with the Puravi, we went on varying the mode of our music with the declining day, we saw, on reaching the Behaga, the western sky close the doors of its factory of golden toys, and the moon on the east rise over the fringe of trees."

"Then we would row back to the landing-steps of the villa and seat ourselves on a quilt spread on the terrace facing the river. By then a silvery peace rested on both land and water, hardly any boats were about, the fringe of trees on the bank was reduced to a deep shadow, and the moonlight glimmered over the smooth flowing stream."

"The villa we were living in was known as 'Moran's Garden.' A flight of stone-flagged steps led up from the water to a long, broad veranda which formed part of the house. The rooms were not regularly arranged, nor all on the same level, and some had to be reached by short flights of stairs."

"The topmost room of the house was in a round tower with windows opening to every side. This I used as my room for writing poetry. Nothing could be seen from thence save the tops of the surrounding trees, and the open sky. I was then busy with the 'Evening Songs,' and of this room I wrote:

"There, wherein the breast of limitless space clouds are laid to sleep, I have built my house for thee, O Poesy!"

As When the Moon

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light;
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellow verdure shed,
And tip with silver every mountain's head;
Then shine the vales—the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light. . . . —Pope.

Another's Knowledge

Another's knowledge
Applied to my instruction, cannot equal
My own . . . knowledge, how to inform
My own acts;
The sun's rich radiance, shot through
waves most fair,
Is but a shadow to his beams 'the air;
His beams that in the air we so admire,
Is but a darkness to his flame in fire;
In fire his fervor but in vapor flies;
To what his own pure bosom rarefies:
And the Almighty wisdom, having
given
Each man within himself an apter
light
To guide his acts, than any light with-
out him,
(Creating nothing not in all things
equal.)
It seems a fault in any that depend
On other's knowledge, and exile their
own.
—George Chapman and James Shirley.

The Saint-Simonians

"From 1825 to 1848 there was in France an extraordinary crop of Utopian schemes," Albert Léon Guérard says in "French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century." "Let us note that this was also the heyday of romanticism; sentimental and imaginative socialism is simply the manifestation of the Romantic spirit in the economic field. Many of the great Romantic writers—Lamennais, Lamartine, Michelet, Hugo, George Sand—were deeply influenced by socialistic ideas."

"The earliest of these new prophets was Henri Saint-Simon. He is a type of the erratic man of genius. Born in 1760 of noble parentage, at sixteen he was a volunteer under Washington, and later made plans for cutting the Isthmus of Panama. He grew rich in land speculations and stock-jobbing under the Revolution, but was imprisoned at the time of the Terror. . . . Unable to write with any method, he could not reach the general public, until he won to his cause Augustin Thierry, then twenty years of age. The future historian became his 'adopted son' and collaborator."

"He asserted, against classical economists, that no society could stand if its spiritual ideals and its economic organization were not in harmony. When brotherly love and pitiless competition are taught side by side, discord and hypocrisy are bound to prevail."

The cardinal points of the new order were tersely stated on the front page of the Globe, which from 1830 to 1832, was a Saint-Simonian paper:

"1. All social institutions must have for their aim the improvement of the moral, physical, and intellectual condition of the most numerous and poorest class.

"The most profound distinction which exists in the whole sphere of art is the distinction between eastern and western art," says Lisle March Phillips, in "Form and Colour."

"Whoever compares a number of eastern with a number of western buildings will have no difficulty in distinguishing at a glance between the two. Without reasoning about the matter he will be conscious that Oriental constructions wear a strange and entirely eccentric aspect which assures him that they never could have resulted from western modes of thought. Moreover, the strangeness does not consist merely in unfamiliarity and is not to be explained by reference to the limits of personal experience. There are plenty of English people to whom a Greek temple, with its peristyle, or surrounding colonnade of shafts, standing clear from the walls of the cella within, is a totally unfamiliar mode of construction. Nothing indeed resembles it in modern architecture, and unless he has visited some of the remains of such buildings or studies the descriptions and illustrations in books devoted to

the subject—which he would be the less likely to do since these books are among the dullest in existence—the average Englishman would probably find the plan of a Doric temple quite unknown to him.

"Yet none the less on that account would he easily pick it out from any number of representations of Hindu, Burmese, Chinese, or Saracenic temples, mosques, topos, or pagodas, as a style of building which, though unfamiliar to his experience, was not unfamiliar to his intelligence. The actual plan and arrangement might be new, but the constructive methods would nevertheless seem natural and reasonable."

"The law which governs western architecture is not difficult to discover, for it is testified to not only by all western successes but also by all western failures. This western architectonic law asserts that use shall govern form, or that form and function are one and the same thing. All the forces, pressures, and modes of resistance and support, exercised throughout a building, in themselves invisible, are forces latent in the architecture,

to destroy that error. Your consent with it, or your condemnation of person, may even temporarily aggravate the seeming manifestation of error. Spiritual discernment, in the same situation, will look upon evil as nothing more real than a belief in a power apart from God, while it sees man as abiding in divine consciousness, apart from matter. Thus it destroys the claim of sin and releases the victim of sinfulness. Spiritual discernment enabled Stephen to look beyond the evil of persecution and see "the glory of God;" it kindled the consciousness of Paul and changed the course of his life; it released the hidden forces of joy and praise and uplifted the beggar by the Beautiful gate; it flashed upon the imprisoned Peter and loosed his prison chains.

It was out of this hopeless blindness of materiality that Jesus the Christ, with his incomparable love, undertook to arouse men, to show them how they, too, might penetrate, as he himself had penetrated, with spiritual perception, the veil of matter, and understand that real being is spiritual, not material. How clearly Mrs. Eddy understood his distinction between physical and spiritual perception, is shown where on page 586 of Science and Health, she defines eyes as "Spiritual discernment, not material but mental." It is possible, although it is not today within the usual experience of humanity, for a man to change at once from his faith in what physical perception affirms, to the demonstrable power of spiritual discernment, while any man can immediately begin to increase his ability to look beyond the material evidence and get at the spiritual heart of things, in proportion to his eagerness to follow in the way of Truth. As he overcomes his own materiality, his perception of the spiritually real will destroy, for himself and for others, the belief in the disabilities of the flesh which physical perception attaches to mortal man.

Neither sympathy with materiality nor condemnation of persons, both of which are based upon physical perception, has ever healed a disease, lightened a burden, or assuaged a grief. "When thou sawest a thief," said the Psalmist, "then thou consentedst with him." When you see error as a reality, it is impossible for you

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Some of Agassiz's Friendships

"Agassiz was a member of all the fashionable clubs of the time, and besides was a welcome guest at the dinner tables of all the leading families of Boston," Jules Marcou writes in his biography of Louis Agassiz. "Dr. Holmes, the great humorist and poet says: 'At the other end of the table (of the "Saturday Club") sat Agassiz, robust, sanguine, animated, full of talk, boylike in his laughter.' They lingered long around the table while hour after hour passed in lively conversation, in which bons mots and repartee were exchanged as rapidly as a discharge of fireworks—an encounter of anecdote, wit, and erudition. At such times Agassiz was at his best, with his inexhaustible bonhomie."

"Excited by the pyrotechnic of James Russell Lowell, Judge Rockwell Hoar, and the author of the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' Agassiz, whose vivid imagination was always on the qui vive, was not the man to let others eclipse him. Then would come one of his made-up stories. . . . He knew perfectly that it was a fiction, and the first time he told it he hesitated a little. If he thought any one in the company was doubting its truth, he would look at him with a dumb request not to betray him. On the next occasion he would repeat the same story without hesitation; and the third time he told it he was sure that it had really happened and was true. . . . Very appreciative of a well-served table, of witty conversation, and of the company of ladies, his gaudy spirit formed a relish, as it were, for his more serious and guarded American friends."

"Lowell was a special favorite with Agassiz, and knew him thoroughly. As Agassiz was always a great walker, he and Lowell, after a long sitting at

the "Saturday Club," in the early hours of the morning would come back to Cambridge on foot."

"Agassiz was a great favorite at the house of Mrs. George Ticknor. Mrs. Ticknor's literary salon exerted, during the middle of the Nineteenth Century, a great influence on New England society. There gentlemen and ladies, distinguished for their literary attainments, their education, their official position, met daily. Foreigners, as well as Americans, came and went constantly under this charming and hospitable roof, and Agassiz, when in Cambridge, was one of the most assiduous habitués. . . . Agassiz ran in almost every time he came to Boston, sure to find there, not only friends, but sympathizers and often helpers of his never-ending schemes for the progress of natural history in North America."

"Dr. S. G. Howe, the philanthropist, and his gifted wife, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, appreciated Agassiz at his true value as soon as they knew him. The friendship was reciprocated; and it was no small privilege and enjoyment to hear a conversation between him and Mrs. Howe, both geniuses, and spirited and witty to a rare degree. Charles Sumner, although a good friend, was too much engrossed with politics for Agassiz, who never much relished political societies and meetings. Natural history discussions left no time for other debates. Outside of natural history pursuits, pictures, especially landscapes, were the only things which attracted him, although he had little time to devote to them. He saw at once the quality of a picture; and I have seen him lost in admiration before Alpine landscapes by Calame, Dider, Töpffer, or beautiful 'pages' of the Jura Mountains by Gustave Courbot."

ture which does this or does that should take to itself the outward form and dimension of the act which it is performing. The Egyptian knew of no reason why he should not fashion his columns in the likeness of a lotus, or bulb, with narrow base and distended bulk; or, if he was a native of that other river valley, the twin cradle in which man's earliest civilization was rocked, he would readily surmount his shafts with attenuated and lofty capitals, half as high as the shafts themselves, and of a complicated inexplicable design which bore to their structural use no relation of any sort or kind. But it is amid the teeming jungles of India that the mere multiplication of superabundant forms apart from purpose or function has been carried to its greatest lengths. The pedestals of the famous tower of Sanchi are not only mingled with sculpture out of all semblance of strength, but are surmounted, by way of capitals, by uncouth groups of elephants so fashioned that the precarious support of the superstructure upon their jeweled howdahs remains an absolute mystery."

"The Seeing Eye"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

knows and is able to demonstrate that spiritual man is the only real man and is the likeness of God.

Sympathy with one's neighbor is too commonly reserved for those occasions when error of belief loudly affirms the reality of some calamity, and then augments the trouble by believing in it. This mistaken sympathy with the unreal has done more than a little to increase the world's sum of sorrow. Christian Science, declaring the allness of God and the nothingness of all that is unlike Him, consistently shows that error of any kind is not to be sympathized with, but to be denied and overcome; it gives the unerring perception which recognizes and encourages the love of the good and the true. It subdues the material sense of things and shows that God, divine Principle, being ever present, the spiritual likeness of Principle is 'also everywhere for those with eyes to see.

Only the understanding of divine Love can give the discerning eye that sees the needs of the human mind; and a man can exercise this spiritual perception in behalf of others only as he is willing first to turn the lens of Truth upon his own consciousness, there to see his deflections from Principle and to purify himself of them. Then shall he "see the king in his beauty," see the perfection of man, and be able to read the error that causes another's suffering, and to heal the suffering sense. Referring to the clarity of Jesus' perception and its power, Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 476-7 of Science and Health, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The Duty of Man

The duty of man is not a wilderness of turnpike gates, through which he is to pass by ticket from one point to the other. It is plain and simple, and consists of but two points. His duty to God, which every man must feel; and with respect to his neighbor to do as he would be done by. — Thomas Paine.

Let Justice Hold Her Scale

Let Justice hold her scale, and Truth divide
Between the right and wrong; but give the heart
The freedom of its fair inheritance.
—Whittier.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917

EDITORIALS

International Prohibition

THE Eastern wiseman declared of old, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." There never, surely, was a time in the history of the world when it was more necessary to act upon the advice of the wiseman than today. The world is engaged in a tremendous struggle. And as the earthshaker makes the ground quiver with the shock of the conflict, the looker-on, who is capable of understanding the movement, sees the weak things falling from the tree of Principle. Everywhere those who are endeavoring to guide the struggle are calling for self-sacrifice. And nearly everywhere this self-sacrifice is being given without stint. One tremendous blot, however, defaces the scutcheon of Principle, and that is the blot of drink. The drinker is as naked as Noah, if he only knew it, in the esteem of all those who know what self-sacrifice for Principle means. When he wakes up to the consequences of his selfishness, as sooner or later he must, he will understand what it has meant, but that will be too late to prevent the consequences to himself.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent great speech in Gray's Inn, put the whole thing very clearly. To end the war without reparation for the action which has caused the war would, he declared, be "a farce in the setting of a tragedy." And he went on to explain that in order to prevent such a consummation, the food imports of the coming year must be reduced by 3,000,000 tons. A reduction of 3,000,000 tons of food is, then, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, part of the sacrifice the United Kingdom is called upon to make for the victory of Principle. And there is surely no way in which this sacrifice can be better made than in sacrificing the consumption of food in the manufacture of drink.

The time has come when the conscience of the United Kingdom has got to face this question before it is too late. The war will be won in spite of the determination of any portion of the Allies to put their material appetites before the great cause for which they are fighting. But, when it is won, it will have been won through the efforts of those who are making the sacrifice, and so helping to redeem the nation. For centuries the leaders of Europe based their privilege to lead on the splendid saying, "noblesse oblige." But nobility is not a question of blood, it is a question of adherence to Principle. "The grand old gardener and his wife," it has been truly said, smile at the airs of a nobility which does not recognize its own obligation. "Simple faith" has always counted and will continue to count for more than "Norman blood," in the estimate of a man. But when the claim of blood is watered with an adherence to drink, it becomes something less than thin. That great saying of Æschylus translated today into "noblesse oblige" was stated emphatically by the King, when at the beginning of the war he banished alcohol from his own table. Some leaders of men, amongst them notably Lord Kitchener, followed him in a recognition of their obligation, but there were others who found the excuse for tracing their pedigree to Noah in a certain radical anxiety lest the poor man should be robbed of his beer.

The war of today, however, is not the war of a nation, or of the nations. It is a war, so far as the Allies are concerned, of Principle, or it is nothing. There has been a great demand for unity of the Allies in material things. Is it not time that there should be a demand for unity of the Allies in spiritual things? And if the sacrificing of appetites and the overcoming of passions in the interests of victory is not a spiritual thing, then the spiritual simply does not exist. The meeting of the allied War Council has been likened to the Round Table. But the sieges of the Round Table were occupied by men who had sworn to sacrifice themselves to the maintenance of Truth, of Principle. It would be difficult, therefore, to see what measure the War Council of the Allies could agree upon unanimously which would do more to bring about a quick and overwhelming victory than the sacrifice of national animality.

The whole thinking world, whether it has seats at the Allies' Round Table, or whether it has not, is thinking earnestly over this question of drink. However much the uneducated may be imposed upon by the wicked and ridiculous claptrap of food values, however tenaciously the weak-minded, moderate drinker may cling to the petty self-indulgence which counts so tremendously to him, the world which thinks, really and truly thinks, is realizing more and more every day the hideous consequences of drink, and recognizing more and more fully the influences which are ranged and ranging in defense of it. Congress has just taken a great step towards an attempt to free the United States from its poison. But Congress, with unclean hands of its own, finds it a little difficult to take the great step it should of declining to sanction the export of grain and sugar to be converted into drink on the other side of the Atlantic, or at any rate to fill the gap caused by the conversion into drink of grain and sugar already there.

The evidence of what this self-gratification is accomplishing in delaying the winning of the war is present all over Europe. In Russia the sudden opening of the vodka stores has done more than enough to weaken the understanding of the people in the great task which lay before them. The French Government, eager for help from the United States and Great Britain, makes insistent demands for food and arms, but equally insistent demands for the exportation of its wines to the English market. As for England, Mr. Lloyd George has already made one effort to enforce prohibition, with the result that he failed to obtain support in the very quarters where he had most reason to look for it and right to expect it. Nor is it very easy to see how Congress, handicapped by its own decisions with respect to light wines and beer, can in-

fluence the cause of temperance in Europe or can act very efficaciously in the support of Mr. Lloyd George, should he be prepared to make another effort.

It is, however, always the difficult thing that is worth doing. It is, unquestionably, what the world calls the impossible which is worth attempting. That is to say, of course, when the attempt is a worthy attempt. Therefore, if any statesman in the world today should rise to the height of attempting the solution of a really international problem which will do more almost than anything to destroy the material causes of human suffering, he will lead a crusade for the destruction of drink. And this for the reason that the mere animal appetite for drink is itself only an expression of those tendencies to human license which find expression in every form of sorrow, and sickness, and sin from which humanity is suffering.

American Citizenship After the War

PRECEDENCE, as well as balance and classification, has been disarranged by the world conflict. A short time ago, one writing from an American point of view on a very important social, economic, and political question would, very likely, have taken as his subject, "Immigration and Americanization." Circumstances have so altered conditions, in the last three and a third years, that this title would now have to be revised. Immigration is no longer the immediate question in the United States, for immigration has become negligible. The immediate question is the Americanization of those immigrants now within the borders of the country. This is essential, not only to present safety, but to future security. There could not be a more reasonable time than this in which to proceed, with all speed and energy, to the obliteration of every vestige of the claim of dual allegiance among naturalized citizens. It is essential that this shall be done, whether immigration, to any large extent, has come to an end or shall be revived with the coming of peace. If the United States has seen the end of immigration, as a factor of consequence in the composition of its citizenship, then the hour is most propitious for the bringing about, to the greatest degree possible at this time, of a homogeneous nationality. If immigration on a large scale is to be revived at the close of the war, or at any future time, the problems which will grow out of it can be met all the better by a nationality that has been purged of hyphenism, and made exclusively American in its characteristics, customs, purposes and ideals.

Statistics of immigration during the last fiscal year, only recently made available, tell the story of its decline. In July of the present year, the last month covered by the report, 9367 aliens arrived in the United States, while 8594 departed, leaving a net gain to the population of only 773. There have been years in which immigrants to the number of 100,000 a month have entered United States ports. The total for 1907, to go back no farther, was 1,300,000. Up to 1910, 20,000,000 immigrants, properly so-called, entered the country. Of the remnant of those of 1916-17, Mexicans, Spaniards, and African Negroes constituted the bulk. Germans, Austrians, Balkan natives, Italians, and French have been going out steadily during the last three years; practically none have been coming in. It is not probable, for many reasons, that immigration will revive with the return of peace, or, if it does, that it will assume anything like its old proportions, first, because it will be either interdicted or discouraged abroad, and, second, because the means will apparently be lacking, unless they shall be provided from the United States, a contingency that should be guarded against by immediate legislation.

The population of the United States, today, is a composite of all the races, with the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, and Teutonic predominating. Whatever there may be in the melting-pot theory, it would be well now to let it work out. There has been enough of mixture for the present, and enough of experiment and experience in the matter of adding new and untested elements. Stringent provision against miscellaneous immigration should be made before it has a chance to revive. Preservation of the Republic and of free institutions demands that, henceforth, the gates shall be securely guarded against such immigrants as are unfit for the freedom and opportunity which a democracy has to offer.

The Argentine Socialists

THERE is neither tremor nor uncertainty in the utterance of Dr. Antonio de Tomaso, secretary of the Socialist parliamentary group of Argentina, as it is transmitted through a pamphlet entitled "The Socialist Party Before the International Problem," copies of which have just been received in the United States, and what he says concerning the attitude of President Irigoyen, in contrast with that of President Wilson, is not only highly interesting, but important. It is manifest, from the outset, that the party for which Dr. de Tomaso speaks is troubled with no doubt whatsoever as to the course which every self-respecting American republic should take with regard to the vital struggle now going on between democracy and autocracy.

On September 25 of this year, the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic voted to break off all relations with the German Empire. Contrary to popular expectations, President Irigoyen, who had been a pronounced radical, and was elected as such, refused to approve this action. On November 26 the great majority of the Argentine Socialists, through the medium of the referendum, expressed their unqualified approval of the action of the Deputies.

The Socialist Party of Argentina is represented by nine Deputies, and every one of these is pledged to give President Irigoyen and his Administration no peace until what they regard as a great wrong and an unworthy course has been righted and corrected. The Socialists are fighting for a policy that will align Argentina with the United States and the Allies. There was a period in which, because of lack of information, the Argentine Socialists were hesitating, even wavering, as to the stand they would take, but in 1917, when the United States came out boldly on the side of humanity and civilization,

the entire aspect of the situation changed. Speaking of President Wilson's plea for a statement of the issues for which the belligerents were contending, that possibly peace might be gained for the world, Dr. Tomaso says:

As Socialists and as Argentines we heard this great voice with joy. The United States was saying to the world with all the prestige of its formidable power the words that had been lacking; the neutral nations could not watch the struggle impassively; nor could they silently accept any sort of a solution. From that moment we understood that Argentina, the most important neutral country of South America, and the most closely related through commerce to those engaged in the struggle, ought to lend all its moral support to these principles.

The Argentine Socialists, then and afterward, especially upon the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, tried to induce their Government to join hands with the United States, but—

All the Government official who answers to the name of Hipolito Irigoyen dared to do was to deplore the fact that the Imperial Government had been obliged to do what it had done. It was a humiliation and a disgrace; it was a timid and mean-spirited move, not to say ambiguous, and it was unworthy of a country that lives off and for foreign trade.

Dr. Tomaso, after recounting the performance of Count Luxburg, of spurious versenkt notoriety, and various policies of the German Empire, declares that there are no neutrals, nor can there be, in this conflict. To be neutral in order to continue faithful to the dogma of peace at all costs is to serve the interests of the Kaiser and his military and autocratic caste. What Dr. Tomaso and his party are struggling for, and what the Chamber of Deputies and the great mass of the people of Argentina desire, evidently, is to break completely with the German Government, and to break with it at the earliest possible moment. If President Irigoyen persists in standing in the way of the patriotic sentiment of his people, popular and powerful as he has been in the affairs of the Republic, he will be brushed aside. Argentina yearns to be with the United States and the Allies, and the Argentine Socialists are apparently ready to make any sacrifice in order to bring this about.

Dictionary of National Biography

THERE are some people, of course, for whom a dictionary of any kind has a peculiar fascination, even a dictionary of words. They would not, it is true, ever think of sitting down deliberately and, beginning with a study of the letter "a," continuing steadily on till they came to the letter "z." Obligated, however, to consult the dictionary on one point, they would very likely be drawn aside to read about other words. And, since words beget words, before they knew where they were they would become engaged in a grand hunt and spend no little time in the process. The foremost enticer in this respect, however, is surely the "Dictionary of National Biography," the existing stock and copyrights of which have recently been transferred to the University of Oxford, by the family of George M. Smith, the originator and publisher of the work. For many people, any reference to the great row of volumes in which the dictionary is comprised has to be undertaken under a stern ordinance of self-denial; for one biography leads to another, and, all too often, the familiar direction "q. v." has led to the most extravagant and prolonged excursions into the realm of "other men's histories."

As to the history of the book itself, it was in 1882 that George M. Smith, the famous George II of Smith, Elder & Co., conceived the idea of the dictionary. His first scheme was very much wider than that subsequently achieved, no less, in fact, than an international biographical dictionary on the plan of the French "Biographie Universelle," the latest edition of which was issued in Paris, in forty volumes, between 1843 and 1863. Leslie Stephen, with whom he consulted, however, pointed out the stupendous nature of such a task, in view of the great amount of material which modern research had rendered available, and the plan of the present dictionary was agreed upon.

Mr. Stephen was appointed editor, and the work was at once begun. And such a work as it was! First of all, the tremendous task of drawing up lists of the names of those who should be included; then the task of deciding who should undertake to write what; the answering of applications from those who desired to write, and, finally, the setting in motion of the great machine so designed.

The first list of names was posted on the 10th of January, 1883, to persons, most of them specialists of literary experience, who, it was believed, would be willing and competent to write articles. In the following June, the second list, the B's, from Baalun to Beechey, was completed, and was printed in the columns of the Athenæum, whose readers were invited to offer suggestions or corrections to the editor of the dictionary. The result was so valuable that all subsequent lists were, every half year, in October and April, submitted to a like test of public criticism before being distributed amongst the contributors to the dictionary.

And so every one seemed to have a hand in it. It became a national affair, done, as the "statistical account" prefixed to the dictionary states, "in the full light of day," and the appearing of the biannual lists and of the volumes, as they were completed, marked stock literary events in the eighties and nineties. Thus the work went on for eighteen years. Sir Sidney Lee, then Mr. Sidney Lee, early joined the editorial staff and, in 1890, when the great work had reached "Gloucester," he became joint editor with Mr. Stephen. Under this joint editorship the alphabet was brought from Glover to Hindley. Then Mr. Stephen retired, and Mr. Sidney Lee became sole editor, carrying his task through from Hindmarsh to Zuyelestin in thirty-six volumes.

It was not only a triumph of literary skill, but of literary "punctuality." From the date of the issue of the first volume, "from Abbadie to Anne," on the 1st of January, 1885, a further installment was issued with "unbroken punctuality" on every successive quarter day. From January, 1885, to midsummer, 1900, subscribers to the dictionary received their new volume each quarter, a fact which, for many, must have meant a serious gap when the delivery came to an end. The dictionary affords, of course, a fruitful hunting ground for the statistician, but most people will be content with the "sixty-

three volumes averaging 460 pages each." It is welcome to know that so great a work, "the outcome of private enterprise and the handiwork of private citizens," is to be in good hands, secured against the attacks and exploitations by literary enterprise.

Notes and Comments

THE newspaper humorist's habit of evoking the risibilities of the public by the grotesque and bizarre in outline is undoubtedly an importation, consciously or unconsciously, from Paris, where caricaturists revel in uncouth distortion of the human form. The bracketed dialogues prevailed, in England, from Hogarth's days into the Nineteenth Century. The "pop-eyes" show the influence of that wonderful American cartoonist who first gave us the bloated incarnation of the "trusts." Fortunately, however, for the human race, the pictured men and women who blithely stomp their way on rudimentary legs through the comic pages bear no resemblance whatever to their prototypes, the real Americans. America is not a menagerie. The only Americanism which the cartoon heroes actually possess is their spirit, the spirit of eternal boyhood that happily seems to be eternal in every normal American man. Presumably it is this very boyishness which takes delight in the grotesque and gives the newspaper cartoon its popularity and reason for being.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is in receipt of a letter from President Wilson which is intended to refute, with finality, the oft-repeated statement that the resignation of the former Secretary of State was demanded because of the Dumba incident. The President permits Mr. Bryan to quote him as saying that he neither asked nor desired the Secretary's resignation, and makes it clear that he was in no wise influenced by the Dumba story. This was to the effect that, after dispatching the Lusitania note, Mr. Bryan informed the Austrian Ambassador that he need not take it too seriously. Recently the slander has found its way into a book; hence the President's letter, which shows how highly he has esteemed, and how highly he continues to esteem, the gentleman from Nebraska.

THOSE Germans who subscribed to the dictum of General von Ludendorff that the real object of the submarine warfare was to cut off the United Kingdom's supply of pit props must, it seems, after all, be accounted pessimists. They have gone too far in the way of modification. Modification in the way of expectation might be necessary, but why not try something like this: "Can we, by reducing the English tonnage, induce them to show their willingness to conclude a peace which will not be unacceptable to us, in the not very distant future?" So at any rate Captain Persius now states the case in the Berliner Tageblatt. "Starving out England," and bringing her "to her knees" in a few months is no longer to be mentioned.

THERE is cheer for millions of people in the assurance from Washington that the householders of the United States will be considered first in the distribution of fuel. If the production and distribution of fuel had been taken in hand early and vigorously enough, instead of being permitted to drag through the fall and early winter, there need not now have been any question of precedence in service. Of all humbugs perpetrated on the American people, in late years, the alleged shortage of coal and the alleged shortage of cars are among the biggest. There is an abundance of coal, and many railroad sidings in different parts of the country are filled with empty cars, freight and passenger. In such an emergency as that which confronts the nation today, passenger cars, if necessary, should be equipped and used for hauling the lighter merchandise, thus relieving the freight cars.

A CLEAN-CUT test of strength as between the suffragists and the anti-suffragists, in the House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday, gave the former seven more than a two-thirds vote on the issue raised. The question was on the reference of suffrage resolutions to the new Woman Suffrage Committee, as the suffragists wished, instead of to the Elections Committee, as the anti-suffragists asked. This speaks encouragingly, to the suffragists, of the probable result of the vote to be taken in the House on the Susan B. Anthony resolution, so called, on January 10. The surplus beyond a two-thirds vote indicated in Tuesday's test is not so large as that won by the prohibition amendment, but, if it is held to the end, it will serve.

AMERICA has always been conceded to be the land of the millionaire, just as it is popularly supposed to be the land of material opportunity. As figures talk, the claim has never been disputed. Now the world is startled by the most recent financial returns attesting to American prosperity and showing that the nation actually had an increase of many thousands in the ranks of Croesus and Midas during 1916. The whole point in this census of wealth revolves round the question of what is a millionaire? Wasn't it Mark Twain, who when entertaining two or three friends to a simple restaurant lunch in South America, was alarmed to find himself bankrupt on receiving the waiter's bill in hundreds of thousands of Portuguese reis, until a lengthy computation revealed the amount as equivalent only to a few dollars. A man in England is not a millionaire until he has five times the amount required to make an American millionaire, and in France he is already one with five times less than the latter. In Germany, on the other hand, a man has reached the millionaire ranks with an amount equivalent to twenty times less than that required to make a millionaire in England, but only five times less than is required for America. And as to the countries where Portuguese coinage is current, one is overwhelmed at thought of the stupendous wealth, in reis, which a street car conductor might possess. He might presumably stuff bills for 5,000,000,000 reis in his vest pocket, merely to buy his wife a modest present and—well, where would a Rockefeller or the Duke of Westminster be? Can they talk in paltry billions?